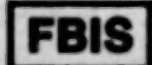


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16 JUNE 1986

East Europe Report



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16 JUNE 1986

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AGRICULTURE

POLAND

PZPR OFFICIAL STRESSES EVOLUTIONARY CHANGE IN AGRARIAN POLICY

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview with Stefan Zawodzinski, director of the Agrarian Section of the PZPR Central Committee, by Wladyslaw Bielski: "The Long-term Cannot Be Separated from the Present"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Stefan Zawodzinski, age 58, is a graduate of the Higher School of Agriculture in Kharkov. He carries out numerous administrative functions in agricultural enterprises and the regional administration in the Bialystok area. In 1978-1980 he was first deputy in the Ministry of Agriculture. He has been a member of the PZPR since 1951, and has been elected to provincial party positions many times; he served two terms, from the 7th to the 9th Congress, as deputy member of the Central Committee. In 1975, he was elected first secretary of the Provincial Committee in Lomza, and in 1980, in Bialystok. Since April, 1983, he has been the director of the Agrarian Section of the PZPR Central Committee.

There is general agreement that, considering the national economic situation during 1981-1983, agriculture was one of the brighter spots. Confirmation of this can be found in the food shops. What was the deciding factor in this rapid improvement? With this question we began our conversation with Stefan Zawodzinski, director of the Agrarian Section of the PZPR Central Committee.

[Answer] Several factors were decisive in improving supplies to the food market; I would like to focus attention on two of these, which are, in my opinion, most essential. The first is favorable weather conditions; the second, substantial changes in agricultural policy in its broad sense.

The effect of the weather on underfunded agriculture, which unfortunately includes our agriculture, is significant and this factor cannot be disregarded when production results are analyzed. No less important are the systemic solutions formulated by agricultural policy. Here we are concerned with creating conditions that motivate farmers to increase production, with maintaining prices that will pay for production, and with guaranteeing the stability of the policy since this fosters investment. In short, we must guarantee clear prospects, and not just in declarations. Our agricultural policy did create such conditions.

Socialized agriculture was first in the country to introduce economic reform. Economic self-dependence elicited much initiative, and improvement in management affected production results. Profitability of production and stability of peasant family farm management were guaranteed. New legal regulations pertaining specifically to agricultural self-management, income, and retirement for individual farmers were introduced.

Hopes And Perils

All of this released initiative for more productive work and was, in effect, decisive with respect to the increase in agricultural production despite economic restrictions and drastic limitation of fodder imports. The increase in production made it possible to eliminate controls of basic food articles with the exception of meat and meat products.

[Question] The results in agricultural production are universally recognized. Recently, more and more frequently we hear about hopes, but at the same time, about concerns and threats.

[Answer] The results of agricultural production are actually not bad, especially for the last 3 years. During this period, in comparable prices, global production increased by 9.8 percent, the grain harvest, by 2.6 million tons. Following the drastic drop in the pig herd, to 15.5 million animals in June, 1983, there was revitalization of the pig herd. In June, 1985, the herd reached 17.6 million animals, and by the end of 1985, 19.8 million (with limited fodder imports). It is worth noting that grain yields increased despite a drop in mineral fertilizer applications (from 192 kg NPK per hectare in 1979 to 175 kg in 1985). Favorable weather was the main factor in the increase in grain yield. Will it continue to be favorable? This is exactly the source of anxiety among those involved in agriculture; they speak of perils.

[Question] What are these perils?

[Answer] There are several, and their causes are complicated. I will give examples: in 1985, the harvest and contracting for beets were below the plan by 600,000 tons. In comparison with last year's contracting and harvest of beets, this year's plan includes an increase of 1.8 million tons. Meanwhile, realization of the contracting plan on 15 March was six points lower than at the same time last year. Significantly greater also are the differences among the provinces in the execution of the plans.

As to the numbers of cattle, specifically cows, the downward trend persisted in 1985. The national annual plan for 1986 sets the increase in cattle at 2.2 percent. Unfortunately, the downward trend has not yet been arrested, and the purchase of milk is not yet at a satisfactory level.

Current evaluations indicate a threat to the realization of the plan for fertilizing this year's plantings; there is special concern about the supply of nitrogen fertilizers. This is happening despite the fact that in

the first half of the fiscal year, the supplies were greater than in 1984. There is also a concern about the timely supply of pesticides, particularly preparations for protecting grains.

There are misgivings as to whether agriculture will receive approximately 150,000 tons of high-protein fodders imported from the second payments area. Should these misgivings be confirmed, then the shortage of concentrates would reflect negatively on the desirable trends in the pig herd, and, obviously, on the purchases of meat in the fourth quarter of this year and especially in the first half of 1987.

The threats may be eliminated. This depends on the farmers themselves, and primarily on industry, foreign trade, and actions of the government in the area of improving economic conditions in the threatened sectors. The latter actions will certainly be undertaken; this follows from the principles of the agricultural policy pertaining to profitability of production.

A Priority Constantly Anticipated

[Question] When we speak of the stability of the agricultural policy, we cannot stop with economic conditions. Equally important is the assurance in plans and actions of real priority for agriculture which emanates from the resolutions of the 9th Congress of the party and the joint 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Chief Committee.

[Answer] No plan of party program or proposals, at least in sections pertaining to agriculture and food management is based simply on the resolution of the 9th Congress; however, from the formulations contained therein, it follows unequivocally that we will continue this policy. Agricultural policy does not take favorably to headlong turns or switches, but since changes, together with progress in management, are inevitable, they must be carried out slowly, in an evolutionary fashion, in concert with the needs of the country and in agreement with the farmers.

[Question] In the program plan, as in the proposals, we recommend assigning production funds first to those agricultural centers which will have the best results. Understanding the intentions, one cannot but pose the question: with a general shortage of funds, will this not decrease the chances of the weakest farms, will it not increase class differences in villages, income funnelling, etc.?

[Answer] This can be questioned also from this point of view: when the economic reform is fully implemented, we should not speak of "directing" funds at all. Actually, that is the way it should be, and we must move as rapidly as possible toward attaining a high level of supplying agriculture. At present, however, there is a shortage of funds; therefore, when they are in short supply, we must direct them to where they will have the greatest effect. As far as the chances of the weakest are concerned, I want to emphasize that in addition to matters pertaining to production, we have principles of social policy pertaining to the village. It is possible that

the statement of the program plan is not precise, but it is only a plan. I believe that the final formulations will be much clearer.

Some Forget

[Question] It is said that in the matter of funds for the food industry, in the documents mentioned, the proposal is not sufficiently aggressive. The principle of a 30 percent participation of the food industry in national investments has been given up.

[Answer] Actually, there is no such formulation. But let us rephrase the question: what would satisfy us most, a formal entry, or factual priority for the food industry? I believe that for the next 5 years at least, there is no chance of assuring the food industry of 30 percent share of the national funds invested. We had such an entry, and what happened? It was not realized.

But preferential conditions must be created for the agricultural-food industry and for certain sectors of agriculture as far as taxes, credits, allocations of machinery, fuels and energy are concerned. In the material sphere, expenditures of funds and the dynamics of their increase in the next 5-year period cannot be lower for agriculture than for whole national economy. This is in the interest not only of agriculture, but, if I may use a somewhat strong expression, of the whole country.

Food is the first need of every person and there must not be a lack of it on any Polish table. Nevertheless, some forget this and they also forget that each year we add 350,000 citizens. Everyone always wants to live better, but the amount of arable land does not increase. I am convinced that matters pertaining to the food industry will find their rightful place in the positions of the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-1990.

It is also true that agriculture must make more efficient use of funds allocated to it. There is still room for improvement. I believe that actual better exploitation of the potential of agriculture should be the principal theme of pre-Congress discussions in village party organizations and primary party organizations in the entire food industry.

[Question] It seems from your statements that long-term problems resulting from the party program are very closely connected with current problems. Will they not be dominate the discussion of the program, of the proposals?

[Answer] This apprehension exists and for this reason the speakers' preparation is enormously important. What is of concern here is that today's affairs and problems not dominate the discussion of the program, although separating these affairs from each other completely is not possible, and even, I would say, unnecessary. The point is to maintain a true perspective. Moreover, in the plan of the program and in the proposals, problems are hardly specified; frequently two major problems are contained in one sentence. How they are resolved, when, who must act, what must be done, how certain entries are to be interpreted, etc. is an open

matter. I am convinced that pre-Congress discussion will enrich not only the plan of the program, but, based on the program, will disclose many additional affairs and problems as well as methods for their resolution.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

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CSO: 2600/404

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON NUCLEAR CONTAMINATION, EFFECT OF BAN

1D262351 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1715 GMT on 26 May carries a 75-minute program entitled "Dial 33-43-22" presented by Istvan Wisinger. Wisinger's guest is Janos Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, who answers questions phoned in by listeners both before and during the program on a wide range of issues including contamination of food products and the effect of the EEC ban on Hungarian food products.

Vancsa begins by answering questions on his past career and a wide range of agricultural issues, such as vegetable supplies and prices, milk packaging, food imports, and household plots. This is followed by a musical interlude.

Wisinger then puts a question to him which he describes as "curious and anonymous": "When did the minister of agriculture last eat lettuce?" The minister laughs and says that he "understands" the question; he says it was not long ago because his wife grows lettuces, she washes them well, and they have been happily eating them.

In response to further questions Vancsa describes the effect which the Chernobyl accident has had on Hungarian agriculture saying: "This accident did not damage our agricultural production and our food products, the processed products. Radioactive pollution did increase in a few areas but it was still below the level that could harm a human organism in any way." He explains that extensive checks were carried out. Wisinger asks whether Vancsa thinks that people were kept well enough informed about the use of or nonuse of foodstuffs in view of some of the alarming rumors: Vancsa thinks they were, he said: "Yes, I think it was enough because the measurements never indicated a situation when some kind of extraordinary measure would have been necessary." Vancsa goes on to explain that the ministry has 21 institutions which measure radiation and that during the crisis seven other institutions were asked to help "so that in fact we brought the territory of the entire country under our control." He says that measurements of radiation levels in meat processing plants are checked regularly under normal conditions, but they were measured more frequently and intensively during the crisis weeks. In answer to whether any lessons have been learned from the incident, he says that the united action of all involved should be praised but that in many areas "the methods of measurement, the coordination, the assessment, and everything else still needs a lot of development."

Next, Vancsa is asked to describe the effect of the EEC ban on Hungary. He gives the following reply:

"Some 36 percent of our dollar export goes to the Common Market countries. So a significant amount is at stake. The question is justified. We were taken unawares by the imposition of the embargo since the quality of our foodstuffs did not warrant this. On the basis of measurements nobody had any evidence regarding our export products indicating that we wanted to send radiation-polluted products anywhere. Therefore, there is no question of whatever that the real trouble was not the quality of the foodstuffs, but the role of political motives. So we believe that this ban must be lifted as soon as possible. I think that maintaining this ban has no legal basis and no moral basis at all, either, in the coming days in any country whatever. With regard to our losses, they are considerable. I will not be giving away a big secret if I say that in May we would have exported to the Common Market countries about \$25-26 million worth of produce in the terms of contracts. The biggest majority of this would have been slaughter animals, meat, and products which were so to speak around before the nuclear reactor accident. So the ban was completely without justification. We put these products in refrigerators and our loss is very small, since meat, deep-frozen products and others, have been stored appropriately. However, it is a fact that this is not a cheap business and I must also add that a fresh produce is worth more than a frozen one. Let us take Hungarian goose liver which is exported fresh to France; now that it has been stopped and been put in refrigerators, it will lose half of its value. Frozen produce is that much cheaper. The difference in the case of other products is naturally not so drastic, but at any rate we are affected by the costs of refrigeration, of storage, and the loss in value, taken as a whole. Apart from this, there are some kinds of produce--such as vegetables--which represent an unequivocal loss, since a lettuce, for instance, can not be processed by the refrigeration industry; it has gone off. And there are several vegetables of this kind. So that, the loss of the agricultural plants themselves amounts to several hundreds of millions of forints."

Vancsa goes on to say that he is "convinced" that the ban will be lifted soon but that radiation measurements will become part of other normal food checks.

In his next answer Vancsa addresses the problem of compensation to farmers and cooperatives: "We have taken several measures. We had to act most quickly in this vegetable sphere. All we could do was to announce compensation for those who produced goods under some kind of contract arrangements and who were left with the goods on their hands or who could only sell them at a big loss. In the case of these we have ordered assessments to be carried out through the various administrative organs of the county councils, and as the results come in from one agricultural plant after the other we will hasten to compensate them with a rapid measure. This applies to vegetables. We can not guarantee this to those producers who had no kind of contract whatever since it would be terribly complicated; on the one hand, to clarify this and on the other hand, it would mean a huge

financial burden if hundreds of millions declared their losses." He explains that the state insurer is not obliged to pay compensation unless the administration makes such a decision. He says vegetable growers were compensated from a so-called market intervention fund but that "in the case of other products, our big purchasing enterprises, the meat industry, for example, will take on the excess costs at this stage; it will pay the producers the costs of extra storage and other costs, and the meat industry will account this with us and we will cover its expenditures from the intervention fund. With regard to the milk producers, in the counties where we ordered a ban on grazing we will compensate for the extra costs one by one."

Wisinger then relays a question from a worker in a foreign trade enterprise who asks what effect the radiation will have on the year as a whole? Vancsa replies: "I can say with absolute authority that there is no danger either to this year's grain produce or to meat production."

Vancsa laughs at the idea of taking revenge on the EEC because of the food ban: "Yes, well, revenge is not a very good idea in international relations. It also goes without saying that if they take measures, lasting measures, which seriously affect the Hungarian economy, then of course, there will be a need for certain countermeasures. I think that this issue will be resolved in the coming days. Until then we will strive to reduce our losses. There are several ways of doing this. Apart from the storage and other things I have mentioned, we have significantly increased socialist exports. I would mention in passing that our Soviet friends also hastened to our assistance, because in the last few days they bought some 30,000 fattened cattle from us in dollars. This means that in a few weeks we will be able to get rid of the bulk of the accumulated ready livestock and a normal delivery order will be restored. But the intensive export of pork to the USSR and other socialist countries likewise will help to work out this tension."

Vancsa mentions that the consumption of dairy products only fell by 0.5 percent during this time. He praises the milk producing plants for having maintained the level of production.

The topic is wound up as Vancsa and Wisinger both express the hope that there will never be such a catastrophe again.

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CSO: 2500/291

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE ESTABLISHED IN BLACK SEA

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 25, 26 Apr 86 pp 1-3

[Decree of the Council of State regarding the establishment of an exclusive economic zone in the Black Sea for the Socialist Republic of Romania]

[Text] Decree of the Council of State Regarding the Establishment of An Exclusive Economic Zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the Black Sea

For the purpose of conserving and having an optimum use of natural biological, non-biological and other resources, as well as for protecting other economic interests in the maritime region adjacent to the coast of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the Black Sea, beyond its territorial waters,

for the purpose of establishing the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Socialist Republic of Romania in this region, as well as regulating the conditions for exercising these rights,

taking into consideration the generally recognized norms of international law and, especially, the relevant provisions of the Agreement on the Law of the Sea concluded in 1982 under the aegis of the United Nations,

the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. In the maritime region on the Romanian coast on the Black Sea, located beyond the limits of territorial waters and adjacent to them, the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania is established, where it exercises its sovereign rights and jurisdiction over the natural resources of the sea bottom, the land beneath it and the body of water above it, as well as in regard to the different activities related to the exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of them.

Article 2. The exclusive economic zone extends out to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the base lines from which the width of territorial seas are measured; under the conditions of the restricted dimensions of the Black Sea, the actual extension of the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania will be determined by limiting this zone within the framework of negotiations with neighboring countries whose coasts are adjacent or located across from the Romanian coast on the Black Sea. Keeping in mind the laws of the Socialist Republic of Romania

the limits will be decided by way of agreements with these countries and by applying, according to the specific circumstances in each sector to be limited, those principles and criteria for establishing limits that are generally recognized in international law and in the practice of states, so as to have equitable solutions.

Article 3. - Within the exclusive economic zone, the Socialist Republic of Romania exercises:

a) sovereign rights for the exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of natural biological, non-biological and other resources which are found on the sea bottom, the land beneath it and in the body of water above it;

b) sovereign rights regarding other activities related to the exploration and exploitation of the zone for economic purposes, such as the production of energy with the help of water, currents and winds;

c) jurisdiction regarding:

- the placement and use of artificial islands, installations and projects;
- maritime scientific research;
- protection and conservation of the maritime environment;

d) other rights outlined in this decree or in other normative documents of the Socialist Republic of Romania and by the generally recognized norms of international law.

The sovereign rights and jurisdiction outlined in this article are carried out in accordance with the laws of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 4. - The Socialist Republic of Romania can cooperate in its exclusive economic zone with other riparian countries on the Black Sea in order to ensure the rational conservation and exploration of biological resources and the protection and defense of the maritime environment, especially in those sectors directly neighboring this zone, keeping in mind the specific nature of the Black Sea as a semi-closed sea having a reduced biological potential.

Article 5. - In the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania, all riparian or non-coastal countries enjoy the freedom of navigation and passage and the freedom to install submarine cables and pipelines and other forms of using the sea linked to this freedom, which are in accordance with international law and under the conditions of respecting the provisions of this decree and other normative acts of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as the generally recognized norms of international law.

Article 6. - The Socialist Republic of Romania has priority interests in connection with the stocks of anadrome fish species which reproduce in its waters and, as a consequence, exercises its rights with regards to them.

The appropriate Romanian organs will take measures to ensure the conservation of these stocks of anadrome fish species through appropriate actions and the establishment of norms regarding the regulation of fishing of these species, including the establishment of total authorized quotas, and they will cooperate to this end with the organs of other interested countries in cases where these species migrate beyond the limits of the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 7. - The Socialist Republic of Romania ensures the optimum use of fish resource and other biological resources in its exclusive economic zone by carrying out measures that are required with regards to their conservation and management, taking into consideration the safest scientific data, and - in cases where it considers it necessary - in cooperation with international organizations having competency in this field.

To this end, the appropriate Romanian authorities annual establish the total authorized quota for each fish specie and other biological resource, and similarly adopts measures regarding ensuring the rational carrying out of fishing, conservation, reproduction of biological resources and their protection, including the inspection, detaining and sequestration of ships.

Fishing ships from other countries can have access to the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the basis of agreements and under conditions of reciprocity.

Article 8. - The Socialist Republic of Romania has the exclusive right to build, authorize and regulate the placement, exploitation and use in its economic zone of any type of artificial island or type of installation and project slated to carry out scientific research in its economic zone and to explore and exploit its natural resources.

Article 9. - In its economic zone, the Socialist Republic of Romania has exclusive jurisdiction over artificial islands, installations and projects, including the right to exercise control so as to prevent infractions and violations regarding regulations in fields of customs, fiscal and health activities and immigration, as well as in connection with the laws and regulations concerning safety.

Surrounding artificial islands, installations and projects in the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania, safety zones are established which extend up to 500 meters from each point of their outermost limits, not counting those cases where other provisions are in effect through generally recognized international norms. The appropriate Romanian organs establish in these zones the measures that are required to ensure the safety of both navigation and the artificial islands, installations and projects.

Romanian organizations and foreign persons and legal entities which have the right to place, maintain and use artificial islands, installations and projects as mentioned above, are required to ensure the operation of permanent devices warning of their existence.

The establishment of artificial islands, the placement of installations and projects and the establishment of safety zones around them, as well as the complete or partial disestablishment of these installations and projects are announced through "Warnings for Navigators".

Article 10. - Scientific maritime research in the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania, carried out for exclusively peaceful purposes and to broaden scientific knowledge in the maritime field for the use of all mankind, can also be done by foreign countries and international organizations, but only with the prior approval of the appropriate Romanian organs.

In carrying out scientific maritime research in the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania, foreign countries and international organizations having competence in this field, which have obtained the approval of Romanian organs for this purpose, are required:

- a) to ensure the participation of Romanian representatives on the scientific maritime research projects, including being on-board research ships or scientific maritime research installations;
- b) to present to appropriate Romanian organs, upon their request, preliminary reports as well as final results and conclusions after the conclusion of research;
- c) to permit the appropriate Romanian organs, upon their request, access to all the data obtained during scientific maritime research;
- d) to not effect in any way through the activities they carry out the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Socialist Republic of Romania over its exclusive economic zone outlined in this decree.

Article 11. - The prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the maritime environment, caused by or linked to activities in the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania are achieved in accordance with Romanian law and the treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Romania is party.

The appropriate Romanian organs establish regulations concerning the prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the maritime environment and in connection with the safety of navigation specific to the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania, announced through "Warnings for Navigators".

In cases where there are founded reasons to believe that a ship which has passed through the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania violated the provisions of Romanian law or international regulations applicable with regards to the prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the maritime environment, the appropriate Romanian organs are in the right to request explanations from this ship in connection with this violation and to inspect this ship in cases where it refuses to give these explanations or if the explanations given do not agree with the facts.

In situations where there is conclusive proof that a ship which has navigated through the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania has violated the rules outlined in paragraphs 1 and 2 in this zone and has discharged wastes which led to important damage or which threatens similar damage to the Romanian coast or resources in territorial waters or the Romanian exclusive economic zone, actions can be undertaken, including detaining the ship, in connection with this violation, in accordance with the laws of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

If the foreign ship is in a Romanian port, the appropriate organs of the Socialist Republic of Romania can initiate legal proceedings in connection with any violation by this ship in the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 12. - In cases where the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the site of a ship collision, sinking or other type of maritime accident and actions related to such an accident can involve especially damaging consequences for the exclusive economic zone or the Romanian coast, the appropriate Romanian organs have the right to take the necessary measures - in accordance with international law - corresponding to the actual damage or the threat which it represents for the purpose of protecting against pollution or the threat of pollution.

Article 13. - The following acts, if they are not committed in such a way so as to be considered infractions according to penal law, constitute infringements and are punished with a fine of from 100,000 to 1,200,000 lei, applied at the place of the proceedings:

- a) the illegal exploration and exploitation of the natural resources in the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania;
- b) the pollution, as well as the illegal introduction - for the purpose of discharging substances within the limits of the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania from ships, aircraft or from artificial islands, installations or projects located in the sea - of substances harmful to the health of people or the biological reserves of the sea or other wastes and materials which can cause harm or create obstacles in the way of legally using the sea;
- c) the carrying out of activities in the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania without the consent of the appropriate Romanian organs;
- d) the failure to adhere to warnings for navigators and the signals regarding the establishment of artificial islands, installations and projects;
- e) the creation of artificial islands, the placement of installations and projects in the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania without the necessary approval;

f) the failure to provide installations and other equipment in the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania with permanent means for warning of their presence, the violation of the norms for maintaining these devices in good operating condition and the elimination of those installations and equipment whose use was definitively prohibited.

If the above-mentioned acts resulted in important damages, produced other serious consequences or were repeatedly committed, the fine is from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 lei.

In especially serious situations, the appropriate Romanian organs can also take as additional measures the confiscation of the ship, installations, fishing equipment, devices and other objects from the violator, as well as those goods illegally obtained.

These punishments can also be applied to legal entities.

The acts outlined in paragraph 1 are not violations if they were committed in the act of ensuring the safety of navigation and the saving of human lives, as well as avoiding certain damage to the ship or its cargo.

Article 14. - The violation is determined by and the punishment applied by the organs for the supervision and control of navigation that are specially empowered by the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, by the organs of the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Acquisition of Agricultural Products, as well as by other organs so empowered by law.

Appeals can be made against the violation report within 15 days from the date of notification to the Maritime and Riverine Section of the Constanta Court.

Article 15. - The provisions of this decree are completed by the provisions of Law No 32/1968 regarding the establishment and punishment of violations, with the exception of Articles 25, 26 and 27 of that Law, which do not apply in the case of the violations listed in this decree.

Article 16. - The fines given to foreign persons or legal entities are paid in convertible hard currency through exchange at the rate for non-commercial transactions, for all fines listed in lei.

Article 17. - The administration of fines for violations does not relieve the violator from the obligation to account for the damage caused in the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in accordance with Romanian law.

Article 18. - In cases where the commission of certain acts which, according to Romanian law, result in the arrest of the commander or the detention of a foreign ship, the appropriate Romanian organs will immediately inform the country under whose flag the ship sails about the measures that have been taken. The ship and its crew are immediately freed after depositing an appropriate amount of security.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Bucharest, 25 April 1986, No 142

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

RELIABLE, ENERGY-SAVING OPERATION OF ELECTRIC GRID

Bucharest ENERGETICA in Romanian Vol 34 Jan 86 pp 22-27

[Article by Engineer Radu Zane: "Reliable and Economical Operation of Romania's Power System"]

[Text] Both technical and organizational special activities have always been carried out in this area, but they were particularly intensified after the Ninth RCP Congress and the establishment of the Ministry of Electrical Power in 1965.

As a result of the measures taken, the incidence of grid accidents and damage dropped continuously; in recent times, the situation from this viewpoint is as follows:

Specific Number of Incidents

Year	LEA incidents per 100 km and year	LES incidents per 100 km and year	PA and PT incidents/ PA and PT and per year	Stations/ incidents/ stations
1969	22.20	19.40	11.50	4.88
1970	17.90	17.20	6.05	2.81
1971	10.68	15.40	4	1.78
1972	9	14.80	3.31	1.52
1973	7	12.16	2.60	1.19
1974	4.04	10.19	1.82	1.07
1975	4.04	0.09	1.65	0.97
1976	3.27	09.90	1.65	0.94
1977	3.25	10.04	2.16	1.10
1978	3.10	11.26	1.40	0.55
1979	3.43	12.51	1.49	0.98
1980	2.64	13.62	1.25	0.83
1981	2.21	11.90	1.06	0.77
1982	2.26	11.29	0.89	0.66
1983	2.16	10.59	1	0.78
1984	2.48	10.71	0.98	0.74

In order to substantially improve the operational reliability of the grids, as is shown in the above table, the first important step was to judiciously and scientifically organize exploitation, inspection, and repair activities; this stage began with an extensive exchange of experience among engineers and foremen in March 1967 and was finalized by the establishment of basic principles in this area, laid down in the "Instructions on the Exploitation, Inspection, and Repair of the Station, Line, and Grid Installations of Electrical Power Enterprises," approved by order 607/5.18.1967 of the Ministry of Electrical Energy, which were designed to channel the work force particularly toward directly productive activities and preventing accidents and damage by constructively maintaining and improving the grids, with a view to cutting down on accidental repairs made necessary by the unsatisfactory technical condition of the installations and implicitly by the qualification of the respective personnel. Recently, these instructions were updated in keeping with the requirements and laws existing in this area, and renamed "Instructions Concerning the Exploitation and Repair of Fixed Assets in CIRE [Industrial Electrical Repair Centrals] Units," approved under order 607/2.11.1984 of the Ministry of Electrical Energy, and are in the process of being implemented.

Simultaneously with these organizational measures, important technical measures were also taken, including a decisive measure to enhance the operational reliability of overhead electrical lines [LEA] by improving insulation, which was responsible for reducing related accidents by about 10 times.

Along this line, unpuncturable insulators of the Langstab type (VKT) were extensively mounted on high voltage LEA, and as of 1970, reinforced glass insulators, which are both far superior to the IC insulators previously used and also present the advantage that defective ones can be spotted by simple observation. When in 1980 the industry began manufacturing reinforced glass insulators in Botosani, their utilization spread to practically all high voltage LEA and is further expanding.

For medium voltage LEA, the Turda Electroceramic Enterprise in 1970 began producing unpuncturable porcelain insulators of the type I_NS (for support) and ITfa (for extension), which began replacing the old delta type puncturable or puncture-resistant insulators; this measure had a spectacular effect on improving the reliability of these lines. Currently, practically all LEA, both high and medium voltage ones, old and new, are equipped with the new types of insulators.

Simultaneously with the replacement of the insulators, other important technical measures were taken to improve LEA quality.

Thus, for high voltage LEA in areas subject to harsh weather conditions, special measures were taken as of 1967 to counteract the undesirable effects of conductor dance and jump phenomena by increasing the distance between them and further stretching the conductors to make up for their subsequent extension due to creeping after installation.

At the same time, especially after the damage produced on 16 January 1969 at the Isalnita power station by the flashover of the station insulation because of pollution, special measures began to be taken and were then finalized to deal with this phenomenon, both by increasing the specific kV length of the vanishing line of the insulation in relation to the seriousness of the pollution factor, and by periodically coating the insulation with silicone vaseline or mineral vaseline, which began being produced in the country in 1976. Currently, while pollution is increasing in some parts of the country because of increasing industrialization, and in areas given to saline fog in the vicinity of the seashore, protecting insulation against pollution is one of the major tasks of design and maintenance of high voltage installations, on which the phenomena is even more harmful, both on LEA and on transformer stations. The preventive actions prescribed along this line are sanctioned in special regulations derived from the research undertaken by the Ministry of Electrical Energy.

An important action, favored by the proliferation of transformers and implicitly, of injections in the medium voltage grid, was the systematization of this grid, particularly by shortening the length of medium voltage lines, limited in principle to 15 km, which had a doubly positive effect on ensuring uninterrupted power supply to consumers by both reducing the probability of flaws on shorter lines, and by reducing the number of consumers affected by such a flaw. Moreover, RAR [not further identified] efficiency was increased on medium voltage LEA by increasing the voltage pause achieved by this device and by the introduction, as of 1969, of double cycle RAR installations.

Another important mechanical improvement made on medium voltage LEA was the coordination of the resistance of the various line elements, so that clamp conductor slippage and then bracket distortion reduced the great load on the poles and precluded heavy damage caused by their breaking. This was achieved by designing and manufacturing CA type slippage clamps as of 1971, and by introducing elastic tops, later combined with horizontal tops--also locally produced--which presented economic, as well as technical advantages. Note that the first line with elastic top, which in addition was equipped with an experimentally produced aluminum alloy conductor of the Alcoro type--mechanically more resistant, and thus more economical, permitting greater distances between poles (unfortunately, currently utilized only by the republican industry)--was the 20 kV Carpinis-Jimbolia LEA built at the Timisoara Electrical Power Enterprise in 1971. The first horizontal top line was the Somova branch of the 20 kV Tulcea-Macin LEA, put into operation in 1973.

As for low voltage lines, a substantial improvement was the introduction of twisted insulated conductors, first used experimentally in 1972 in the Zizin commune by the Brasov Regional Electrical Enterprise [REE], which was expanded once this conductor was put into production at the Slatina enterprise in 1975. This type of conductor permits, aside from increasing the operation span of the lines, important economic advantages by eliminating the need for insulation and brackets, reducing pole height, and increasing the distance between poles due to the increased mechanical resistance of the conductor and transport capacity by reducing the grid capacity reactance, as a result of the effect of conductor intermeshing; it also permits an increased labor

productivity both for the builder and in inspection and repair activities, and helps improve the architectural aspect of low voltage grids.

One of the special problems of line exploitation and maintenance is live voltage work. Having been long known and practised on low voltage grids, where it is currently in the process of spreading now that the specialized tools are being manufactured at the Roman URTA which delivers complete sets, this type of work has been introduced on high voltage lines, too; the first such job in the country was performed on 25 September 1979 by a special team of the Sibiu Electrical Repairs Enterprise [IRE] on the Sibiu-Tintareni 400 kV LEA. During the 1981-84 period this team inspected approximately 800 km of 400 kV LEAs. In view of the positive results obtained--eliminating down times and thus being able to work on lines where the power situation did not permit down times, reduced technological consumption, and eliminating maneuvers that can cause damage--in 1984 five additional teams were equipped and trained to work under live voltage on high voltage lines at the Galati, Cluj, Craiova, and Timisoara IREs and at the Bucharest EREIT.

Concerning the cable networks, the progress made in lowering the specific incident index was less spectacular, this having been reduced to only about 50 percent since 1969.

Improvements have been achieved in this area through the introduction (first in Brasov in 1960) of arc-suppression coils which, under the operational system with insulated neutral, were mounted on medium voltage grids, both on underground and overhead cables; as of 1970 such continual-setting coils have been manufactured at the Sibiu IRE.

In view of the extensive utilization of PVC insulated cables with resistive running current, i.e. that cannot be compensated through arc-suppression coils, and of the extended length of galvanically linked medium voltage electrical networks, it became necessary to effect a radical change of concept and to change over to medium voltage grids with the neutral treated by the limit resistor of monophased shortcircuit currents. This new treatment was experimentally introduced in 1968 for the Otelul Rosu-Boutari 15 kV LEA by the Timisoara IRE. In the fall of 1975 the first trials were carried out for a cable network in Pitesti, and especially at the Fundeni station of Bucharest, where this mode of treatment was independently adopted in 1976; currently, it is used throughout the city with particularly good results, reflected both in the specific number of incidents--far lower than at other plants--and especially in the spectacular reduction of extinguished incidents which used to occur in avalanche because of the successive damage caused to several cables as a result of the exceedingly high voltage produced.

This action continues to spread throughout the country, beginning with cable networks and mixed networks, and ending with overhead cables; the concept has currently been established and the necessary apparatus is available.

Concerning cables, we want to mention the need to uniformly utilize the safest and most productive means of cable junction. At present, based on CIRE's own design, the Roman workshops are being delivered the set for producing thermo-contractible sleeves for low voltage cables.

Another activity carried out with the view to increasing cable safety, which must be improved, is prophylaxis; a recent achievement along this line, derived from the research of the Ministry of Electrical Energy, is the apparatus for testing the protective jacket of 20 kv cables and determining the precise location of possible damages.

Concerning the PT stations (as in fact the other grid elements), the quality of the component energy equipment--which is practically all manufactured domestically--is extremely important for increasing operational reliability and reducing the specific number of incidents. One of the factors that contributed to improving this equipment is the existence of an organizational framework at the Ministry of Electrical Energy and the Central Institute of Energy Research [ICCE] that has permitted suppliers and consumers to jointly tackle the problem of equipment quality, on a permanent basis.

At the same time, adopting new technical solutions, obtained from the experimental research of the ministry or from the operational experience of the CIRE, is very important for increasing the reliability of equipment at stations and plants. Examples of such solutions are: the application of constructive improvements on the equipment used, such as, most recently, providing the 10-110 kv switches with a second opening electromagnet, which makes it possible to improve the efficiency of the reserve protection of medium voltage bars. This protection was found to be necessary and has been expanded at 110 kv/medium voltage stations in order to preclude the increasingly frequent cases that began in 1967 and intensified after 1978 when, because of the proliferation of 110 kv stations and their increasingly close interconnection, there was a growing number of cases of protection insensitivity of adjacent stations to damages on the low voltage bar. It was thus possible to avoid situations in which, because of one reason or another--usually connected to the respective damage itself--current was lost at the damaged stations and many transformers were damaged and caught fire because of the lack of reserve protection;

--improved prophylactic measures for installations and equipment, such as analyzing the gas dissolved in oil at high power transformers through the chromatographic method, thus preventing damage at their incipient phase, or determining, for the same purpose, partial discharges at the transformers used;

--improving inspection and repair technologies, and devising new technologies in this area, as as reconditioning insulation protection at stations located in polluted areas by spraying it with silicone oil, reconditioning electroinsulating oils during operation, or measuring the running current [current de fuga] on variable resistance dischargers while the discharger is under live voltage.

Improved organization has increasingly contributed to improving exploitation and maintenance, and thus to increasing operational reliability and labor productivity.

Thus, exploitation and particularly interventions in the case of incidents and damage, and inspection and repairs were considerably improved--so that down

time for consumers was reduced, work quality improved, and labor productivity increased--thanks to the equipping of electrical grid enterprises with fixed, mobile, or portable radio transmission stations as of 1967.

The establishment of a modern network of radio communications, capable of covering the entire country, is at an advanced stage of study; the objective is to allow each enterprise to communicate with any energy station from another CIRE unit, and to provide channels for telemechanics installations, aside from operational links.

Another achievement, which is still at the initial stage but shows great promise, is the transition from the present system of station remote control to grid control through process computers. This type of research began in the 1978-80'ies at the Suceava IRE and was later taken over by CIRE; currently,, the installation of such computers and the implementation of operational computer control of the Suceava, Brasov, Pitesti, and Craiova networks is at varying stages of progress.

A great aid in thoroughly organizing exploitation and maintenance activities was provided by securing appropriate tools, equipment, and apparatus. This became possible as a result of the organization of production facilities at the enterprises themselves, and of the activities of the machine-building section of the central.

At present, many enterprises have the means to carry out current and major repairs on primary equipment in their workshops, and to test, inspect, and repair secondary equipment in laboratory conditions.

Of course, in order to continuously increase the reliability of installations we must continuously improve the training of the personnel. This has long been a major concern, and the electrical enterprises and networks have been among the first units to attain noteworthy achievements in this respect. As early as 1968-70 they established professional and psychological testing labs, using simulated situations, specialized practical instruction benches, and other modern methods (in the 1970-73 period unit managements had one person in charge of this aspect--the deputy chief engineer in charge of personnel). Also note that the electrical enterprises were among the first in the country to establish an organizational framework for improved training: on 5 July 1968 the Ministry of Electrical Energy issued order No 948/1968 concerning "Regulations for Hiring, Selecting, and Training the Personnel of Electrical Network Enterprises."

The following table shows the evolution of consumption in the network in the 1970-83 period:

Year C.P.T. percentage value compared
to Romania's resources (percentage)

1970	7.84
1975	7.48
1980	5.696
1981	5.396
1982	5,297
1983	5,087
1984	5,017

*C.P.T.--in plant technological consumption

Among the means that were used and continue to be used to reduce in plant technological consumption in the network, we note:

a. Reducing the circulation of reactive electrical energy by installing synchronous phase-modifiers. The first such phase modifier was installed at the old Comanesti Thermolectrical Plant in 1954. Altogether, 26 low power synchronous phase modifiers were installed in the network, among them the first one manufactured in Romania by the Electroputere Craiova, of 1 Mvar, 6 kV was installed in Brasov in 1956. The same plant manufactured a first larger phase modifier, 5 Mvar, 6 kV, in 1958, which was installed at the 1 May plant in Ploiesti. The last of the phase modifiers of this class, 4.6 Mvar, 10 Kv, originating from a generator, was installed at the Timisoara thermal power plant in 1970. The total power of these 26 phase modifiers was 123 Mvar.

A second series of 60 Mvar high capacity synchronous phase modifiers began being installed on 27 November 1969--the first at the Breiner Bella-Brasov plant. Four more such phase modifiers were installed at the 220 kV plants of Timisoara (7.26.1979), Arad (9.29.1979), Suceava (6.29.1980), and at the 400 kV Gura Ialomitei plant (5.25.1981), and recently (4.24.1984) at the Tulcea plant, where a second phase modifier is in the process of being installed. The latter two are the first high capacity synchronous phase modifiers made in Romania.

The installation of static condensers: this action began with the installation of batteries at the 110/10 kV Fratelia plant (Timisoara) and the Bucharest IRE in 1975. currently there are a total of about 760 Mvar installed in such medium voltage condensers.

The installation of low voltage static condensers at transformer points began in 1977.

The unlooping [debuclare] of 110 kV electrical grids is consistently pursued within the limit of the safety requirements of the National Energy System, both by CIRE and the National Energy Directorate [DEN] as a very important measure; aside from reducing in plant technological consumption, it helps to limit the monophasic shortcircuit current, and thus the necessary breaking power of the switches, the influences on telecommunication lines, and the need to install DNV [not further identified] on the transformer neutrals. thus making it possible to connect the latter directly to the earth.

b. Transferring grids to higher voltage classes:

-- transferring overhead electrical lines from 15 to 20 kV, preserving the structure of these lines and appropriately modifying transformers in in-plant workshops; this action began in 1966 and was practically finalized by 1978,

with the exception of a small number of lines connected to oil networks, which will also be shifted to 20 kV within 2-3 years;

--shifting cables from 5 to 10 kV in Bucharest; this action began in 1962 in the experimental sector of Popa Chitu-Foisor, and was completed on 15 December 1980.

--shifting the low voltage grid from 208/120 kV (existing mainly in Bucharest) to 380/220 V; this action began in the 1957-59 period, was interrupted for 1 year, resumed in 1971, and completed on 30 June 1977.

c. Transferring lines that are temporarily working at lower voltage to nominal voltage.

This is mainly the case with 400 kV gauge lines that operate initially at 220 kV, as well as 220 kV lines operating at 110 kV. Along this line, on 20 October 1984 the 220 kV Domnesti (Bucharest)-Brazi-Dirste (Brasov) was shifted to 400 kV.

d. Optimal operation from the viewpoint of in-plant technological consumption of all the grids. This issue is continuously pursued and periodically examined by both CIRE and Den, every time normal operating schedules are established.

A special case is the design of low voltage cable grids in areas of great consumption density in city centers in closely looped diagrams, by permanently interconnecting medium voltage distributors through the low voltage grid they feed and using reverse current relays. This configuration was used in Bucharest as early as 1936, was abandoned because of certain technical difficulties, but was resumed in 1962 in the same Popa Chitu-Foisor experimental sector of Bucharest, and was later expanded and used in the central area and in the new residential neighborhoods of Bucharest.

Recently, the closely looped operation of the low voltage grid of areas with a great consumption density has also been adopted by other electrical network enterprises.

e. Increasing the number of injections in the medium voltage network by building new transformer plants and increasing the number of injections in the low voltage network by building new transformer points. These actions are carried out on the basis of investment plans, but in order to attain the proposed objective, which is to reduce in-plant technological consumption, is given particular attention within the framework of a project in which, aside from building new transformer plants, the length of medium voltage lines will be reduced by including as many of them as possible in the new plants.

f. Increasing the section of medium and low density lines up to the level of economical density.

For this purpose, an improved PE prescription of the Ministry of Electrical Energy was approved in 1981, which envisages larger sections (updated in 1985). From this viewpoint, the situation prevailing at the various CIRE units is very diverse: some of them have networks with far smaller sections than others, a fact which is directly reflected in the value of in-plant technological consumption of their distribution networks and which required special measures at the time the networks were updated.

g. Reducing losses due to the [corona] effect on 400 kV LEAs; that can be attained both through dispatcher control, by reducing voltage during very humid periods, as well as through constructive measures, such as building these LEAs with three phase conductors. The first such 400 kV line was the Bucharest South-Pelicanu (Calarasi) line which was opened on 14 October 1982, after which date this construction system was extensively used.

h. Reducing the number of multiple transformations at electrical stations; this process began with the elimination of 35 and 15 kV voltages which required 110/35/20/15 transformations at the same station. This project has been practically completed, and to date only a few places in the country still have 35 kV voltage.

Another example along this line is the double 400/200/110 kV transformation, which began to be eliminated when Electroputere Craiova began manufacturing a 400/110 kV transformer, the first of which was installed on 30 September 1980 at the Smirdan plant. Similar transformers were subsequently installed and double transformation eliminated at the Pelicanu (Calarasi, 12.29.1980), Constanta North (10.15.1981), Tulcea West (4.5.1982), Domnesti (1.29.1983), Cluj East (7.29.1983), Dirste (11.29.1983), and Harman (Brasov, 10.30.1984) plants.

i. Exploitation work, consisting of exchanges of transformers among transformer points, so that they should work at the appropriate economical voltage, in keeping with the season and precluding overloading, warm reserve withdrawal [scoatere in rezerva calda] to provide the automation necessary to ensure safe transformer operation at down load times, the necessary three-phase processes on low voltage networks, balancing loads in between phases, and so forth.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

CONDITION OF FORESTS BETWEEN 1980-1985 DESCRIBED

Bucharest REVISTA PADURILOR in Romanian Jan 86 pp 24-30

[Article by engineers A. Simionescu and M. Stefanescu: "Considerations on the Flora and Maintenance Condition of the Forests in the 1980-85 Period"]

[Text] Statistical data of the past 5 years show that the area of forests annually affected by various damaging factors varied between 15 and 19.7 percent of the overall forest stock of the country, in relation to their emergence and evolution.

In comparison to previous periods, the biotic factors signaled in the past 5 years in the forest stock generally spread over larger areas.

Among the damaging factors at work during this period, the biotic factors were most frequent, making up between 72.4-80.1 percent of the total.

A. Abiotic Factors

1. Among the abiotic factors that caused forest damage the most frequent were high winds and heavy snow.

The most frequent and intensive windfalls and snowbreaks were registered in resinous forests within the perimeter of the Suceava, Neamt, and Maramures forest inspectorates; less serious cases occurred in the Bacau, Bistrita-Nasaud, Harghita, Mures, and other inspectorates.

Intensive windthrows occurred, however, in some beech woods, too, as was the case in the summer of 1982.

2. Industrial Gases

The wooded area affected by industrial gases increased in the past years and currently totals 6.1 percent of the forest stock, as compared to 5.3 percent at the end of 1980.

The negative effect of noxious gases on previously affected woods increased and expanded to neighboring woods and even to other areas.

The greatest damage was registered in young resinous and deciduous woods and plantations located in the vicinity of chemical and metallurgical plants emanating gases of sulphur, copper, lead, and cadmium compounds (The silvic inspectorates of Sibiu, Hunedoara, Maramures, etc.). The research and measures initiated to prevent such damage were aimed at both eliminating or containing the pollution sources, and at promoting silvicultural species more resistant to noxious gases.

However, the efficiency of these measures depends on the strict implementation of Law No 9/1973 on environmental protection.

The major forest areas affected by noxious gases lie in the perimeter of the silvic inspectorates of Sibiu (over 8,000 hectares), Hunedoara, and Alba (1,900 hectares each), and on smaller areas of the Maramures, Prahova, and other inspectorates.

3. Freezing Temperatures and Draught

The losses caused by freezing temperatures and draught affected particularly young plantations.

In years with long dry periods, seedlings planted on sunny slopes and superficial soil, such as in the Iron Gates area, suffered intensive dryness.

Both severe cold and especially draught were present as favoring factors wherever coppices of [overcine] and other species of various ages dried out intensively; they contributed to the physiological weakening of the trees, thus facilitating the establishment and growth of vegetable parasites and defoliating insects.

4. Floods, Hail, Torrential Rain, and Fires

Floods caused damages--at times very considerable--to poplar and willow plantations in the Danube dam-shore area, particularly in years in which the water stagnated for more than 40 days, drying out seedlings or debilitating them prior to the establishment and growth of *Dothichiza populea* and *Cytospora*.

Similar but less intensive damage occurred at plantations located along the banks of interior rivers.

Hail damage affected in particular certain osieries and consequently the production of basketry twigs. In some areas prone to frequent hail (Curbura Carpatilor), such damage created favorable conditions for an attack of *Nectria* on beech trees.

As for fire damage, although the area on which it occurred increased, it remains at a low level thanks to the efficient preventive and firefighting measures taken by the silvicultural bodies and firemen.

The frequency of fires depends on the degree of dryness of the border growth; the majority of fires occur in spring and fall.

II. Biotic Factors

Among the biotic factors, insects caused the greatest percentage of damage; insect infested areas total 81.1-87.6 percent of the total annual infested areas.

1. Insects

In comparison with the previous period, the areas infested by various types of insects increased, mainly because of the fact that in the past 4-5 years there have been strong gradations of defoliating caterpillars.

The areas infested by defoliating caterpillars increased from 57.7 percent in 1980/81 to almost 80 percent in 1983 and 1984 and remained around that level, while the areas infested by the other groups of insects make up about 25 percent of the total.

1. Almost all defoliating caterpillars infested the [overtine] forests. The attacks of the majority of defoliating insects were superimposed in many wooded areas.

a. Tortrix Viridana L.

The largest areas in which the presence of this insect was recorded in the period of analysis occurred in the years 1982-84, during which the infestation intensity also increased. In the other years, weakly or averagely infested areas made up more than 60 percent of the total.

Tortrix Viridana infested larger areas of the common and red oak forests in the hilly areas of Oltenia and Muntenia, within the perimeter of the silvic inspectorates of Dimbovita, Arges, Vilcea, Dolj, Mehedinți, Prahova, etc. similarly, it was spotted in the Quercus Conferta woods of the Mehedinți, Dolj, Olt, Teleorman, Giurgiu, and Bucharest inspectorates.

Lower gradations occurred in the hilly areas of Moldavia--the silvic inspectorates of Bacau, Iasi, Vaslui, Vrancea, and Galati--and in Dobruja, particularly in the area of the Tulcea inspectorate.

In Transylvania, the insect infested some woods in the areas of the Brasov, Covasna, and Mures inspectorates.

In most cases, some species of Geometridae, and to a lesser extent, Lymantria Dispar appeared in the same woods as Tortrix Viridana.

In the majority of cases, the Tortrix Viridana infestations were of a weak or very weak intensity.

In the forests in which insect density recorded average and very strong intensities, defoliation was prevented by the appropriate countermeasures.

b. Geometridae Sp.

Although the largest area of infestation was recorded in the years 1983 and 1984, insect densities were higher in the 1981-83 period, which means that in many areas this insect has entered a period of retrogradation leaning toward crisis.

The species found were Operophtera Brumata and Erannis Defoliaria, which occurred in greater frequency, and to a lesser extent Erannis Marginaria, Erannis Aurantaria, and others.

The Geometridae gradations occurred especially in common and pedunculated oak forests located on the sub-Carpathian hills of Oltenia, Muntenia, and Moldavia, in the perimeter of the Gorj, Vilcea, Arges, Dimbovita, Prahova, Buzau, Bacau, Botosani, and Vaslui inspectorates; in Dobruja, Tulcea; in Transylvania: Alba, Mures, Covasna, Brasov, and Satu Mare; and in Banat: Caras Severin, Timis, etc.

c. Lymantria Dispar L.

The Lymantria Dispar gradations developed during this period in the greatest part of the Romanian Plain, in the Danube everglades, the south of Dobruja, and to a lesser extent, in the sub-Carpathian hills of Muntenia and north-east Dobruja.

Generally, infestation intensities were very weak to average, less intensive than in other periods. Higher gradations were recorded as of 1980 and reached a peak in 1983, while the following year they dropped abruptly and showed a tendency to drop even further.

Most affected were forests of turkey oak and Quercus Conferta, in which the defoliator's gradations generally showed shorter durations than normal, as opposed to the poplar and willow woods of the Danube everglades, where the gradations had normal durations and higher intensities. This situation was due to the fact that both the volume and efficiency of the countermeasures applied were greater in the [overtine] forests. Nevertheless, in some [overtine] forests in the areas of the Giurgiu inspectorate, where repeated treatments of organo-chlorated insecticides were applied, the rate of failure was higher because of the caterpillars' resistance to these insecticides.

Note that in acacia woods infested--sometimes intensively and very intensively --by laid Lymantria Dispar eggs, the caterpillars were destroyed every year by the polyhedral disease, so that no other countermeasures were necessary.

During the same period of analysis, in many forests based on [overtine] the Lymantria Dispar infestation was to varying degrees associated with Tortrix Viridana, Geometridae, and Malacosoma Neustria, whose combined attack would have caused intensive and very intensive defoliation had extermination actions not been taken.

Organo-chloride insecticides were used in the majority of cases to fight defoliators.

Similarly, in many forests subject to a precarious balance, *Bacillus Thuringiensis* treatments were applied in combination with selective chemical insecticides and other silvicultural-technical measures within the framework of "integrated war."

d. *Malacosoma Neustria* L.

The *Malacosoma Neustria* defoliator multiplied in mass on relatively small areas.

Malacosoma Neustria infestations persisted in some woods in the areas of the Giurgiu and Teleorman inspectorates, and to a lesser degree in Dolj and Satu Mare, but mostly at very weak-medium intensities. In 1983-84 the infestations of tent caterpillar moths were in many forests combined with other defoliators such as *Lymantria Dispar*, *Tortrix Viridana*, and *Geometridae*, and required extermination measures, so that in the following year the infested areas were considerably reduced.

However, their gradation elements in 1983-84 indicate a tendency to spread to other areas and forests, too.

e. *Eupractis Chrysorrhoea* L.

In the past 5 years the area of forests affected by the *Eupractis Chrysorrhoea* defoliator increased almost continuously. Its gradations occurred almost exclusively in Transylvania, and affected, almost as a rule, forests of a low consistency, strongly lit, or located in the vicinity of orchards.

The greatest proliferation was recorded in 1983-84, when the infestation spread to other forests and its intensity increased, especially in certain woods close to the western border.

The most intensive infestations were spotted in the area of the silvico inspectorates of Arad, Bihor, and Satu Mare, and on smaller areas in the Alba, Cluj, Mures, and Sibiu inspectorates.

The chemical or biological treatments applied in forests with average-very intensive infestations prevented defoliation by this pest.

In the coming 2-3 years the infestations occurring in the Alba, Cluj, Mures, and Sibiu inspectorates are expected to remain at the current level.

f. Various Defoliators

In deciduous and resinous forests, aside from the above-mentioned defoliating lepidoptera, which spread on large areas and periodically multiplied in mass in the period of analysis, sporadic and irregular infestations caused by other species were also recorded.

Thaumetopoea Processionea L. infested the same bodies of [overcrown] forests in which it had been intermittently spotted in previous periods, on areas annually totaling 645-1.934 hectares. The presence of this defoliator was

signaled in several woods located in the plains and low hills in the area of the silvic inspectorates of Arad, Arges, Dolj, Giurgiu, Tulcea, and Bucharest Municipality, which have been regularly infested by *Lymantria Dispar*, too.

Chemical and biological treatments were applied in such cases in order to prevent strong defoliations (the forests of Virtop and Verbicioara in the Dolj inspectorate).

In forests infested exclusively by *Thaumetopoea Processionea*, the damage produced was economically significant.

Quality prognosis indexes do not indicate massive multiplications of this defoliating insect in the future.

Drymonia Ruficornis Hufn. was spotted in only a few woods of turkey oaks and *Quercus Conferta* in the silvicultural enclosures of Perisor and Segarcea--Dolj inspectorate--where the pest multiplied more intensively than in previous years. The attack intensity was very low. *Lymantria Dispar* infestations were noted on part of the respective areas. Since its diapause is little known, the evolution of this pest cannot be forecast very well.

Leucoma Salicis L. and *Hyponomeuta Rorellus* Hb. were signalled especially in old poplar and willow woods in the Danube everglades and delta, within the perimeter of the Braila, Giurgiu, Mehedinti, and Tulcea inspectorates. As a rule, infestations were weak and very weak. Extermination measures were occasionally limited to young plantations in the area.

The caterpillars proved sensitive to both weather factors and vegetable parasites, a fact which caused massive multiplications to die out naturally.

Orgyia Antiqua L. was signaled in the grey oak forests of the Branesti silvic enclosure--Bucharest inspectorate--and in the area of the Giurgiu and Ialomita inspectorates in 1980 and 1981. The attack intensity was low and the beginning gradation died out naturally.

Hyphantria Cunea Drury was signalled on a small number of trees in the poplar and willow plantations of the Danube everglades and delta, in the area of the Braila, Calarasi, Constanta, Giurgiu, and Ialomita inspectorates.

The intensity of the infestation was very low, and more pronounced on trees on the forest edges, close to orchards and localities, or in very sunny spots.

Intensive infestations were signalled on trees of very species planted along roads and dikes.

Limited extermination measures were applied along some roads.

Tischeria Complanella Hb. infested isolated [overcine] woods on areas annually totaling 3,000-7,000 hectares, located in the perimeter of the Satu Mare inspectorate, and to a lesser degree, Calarasi, Ialomita, and Maramures inspectorates.

Although in some of these woods the infestations noted in 1981 and 1982 were intensive, extermination measures were taken only on reduced areas of young plantations because of lack of efficient resources.

Earias Chlorana L. was signalled in osieries on areas annually totaling 1,516 hectares at the most. Infestation intensities varied from one crop to another and from year to year. In order to prevent defoliation, chemical treatments were applied in the form of one or two sprayings with various insecticides, periodically applied through the vegetation season, which also helped exterminate other defoliators and xylophagous pests specific to these crops.

Lymantria Monacha L.

Beginning with the years 1977 and 1978, the presence of this defoliator was signalled in some spruce fir forests in the perimeter of the inspectorates of Suceava, Neamt, Harghita, Mures, Bistrita-Nasaud, Alba, Caras-Severin, and Covasna on increasing areas which in 1983 totaled 24,000 hectares, and in 1984 33,000 hectares. During this interval the respective populations fluctuated more markedly in the spruce fir forests of the Suceava basin and Tarcau Valley, and in the silvic enclosures of Odorhei, Rastolnita, Lunca Bradului, Ilva Mica, and others.

The fact that this insect was signalled on an increased area is greatly explained by the fact that the means of discovery have been improved with the aid of the Atralyon [feromonal] traps manufactured by the Institute of Chemistry of Cluj-Napoca.

Both the areas of proliferation and population densities are the result of discovery at the butterfly stage.

The very careful annual inspections carried out in the areas in which the most butterflies were caught, egg laying and caterpillar populations were very limited, practically inexistent. Consequently, one cannot speak of a beginning of gradation since the pest is still at a latent stage, but the situation requires careful monitoring of the current populations in order to determine the moment of the beginning of gradation and to efficiently fight the pest at the incipient stages.

Semasia Rufimitrana Hb. and *Choristoneura Murinana* Hb., specific fir tree defoliators, were signalled in some forests in the silvic enclosures of Gura Teghii, Nehoi, and Nehoiasi, in the Buzau inspectorate, and in Anina--the Caras Severin inspectorate. In the Buzau fir woods, *Semasia Rufimitrana* was discovered in 1980 on a limited area--180 hectares--after which the gradation developed in the following years to 4,519 and 5,210 hectares. Following the extermination measures carried out in 1982 and 1983, which involved the application of chemical treatments on the entire infested area regardless of intensity, this dropped to 2,088 hectares and 1,052 hectares respectively. In recent years infestations have been weak and very weak and there are signs that the hotbed is dying out.

Choristoneura murinana, which previously appeared as an endemic hotbed in Anina-Oravita, where it formed considerable gradations, has not been signalled since 1980.

Infestations produced by *Pristiphora abietina* continued to affect young spruce fir woods in the silvic enclosure of Baia de Cris, Hunedoara County, on 80 hectares in 1981 and 115 hectares in 1983, and in the Birzava silvic enclosure, Arad County, on 288 hectares in 1983 and 166 hectares in 1984.

Infestation intensities were weak and very weak, and no extermination measures were required.

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ROMANIA

EFFORTS TO INCREASE ENERGY, RAW MATERIALS BASE

Bucharest EHA SOCIALISTA In Romanian No 1, 15 Feb 86 pp 11-13

[Article by Dr Eng Ioan Polescu: "Geologic Research and Consolidation of the Energy and Raw Materials Base"]

[Text] Development of the domestic energy and raw materials base is a point in the policy consistently pursued by the RCP and the state, especially since the Ninth RCP Congress in order to best meet the requirements for the diversified growth of all sectors of the national economy.

When Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu set the guidelines for steady development of the energy and mineral raw materials base far in advance of the worldwide energy and raw materials crisis, he assigned the geologic sector the vital task of prospecting the entire mineral potential of the nation's subsoil and preparing for its exploitation, making greater reserves of hydrocarbons, coals, ores and nonmetallic substances available to the extractive sectors. The Program for Development and Better Exploitation of the Reserves of Mineral Raw Materials and Primary Energy, ratified by the National Party Conference in December 1982, was drafted at Nicolae Ceausescu's suggestion and under his direct supervision, and it has been improved for the 1986-1990 period on the basis of the good results obtained from the start of its application, which were supported by the major existing operational committees and by the funds allocated to their expansion.

In connection with expansion of the comprehensive studies of the entire national territory and particularly of the areas less investigated in the past, it is the geologists' highly critical task to discover new reserves of useful mineral substances that will exceed or at least equal those being extracted, to develop new technologies for working the deposits efficiently that are poorer in useful content or are difficult to work, and to increase the reserves of all substances and the energy-bearing ones especially.

The Directives of the 13th RCP Congress assign development of the mineral raw materials and energy base as a priority task of the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan, in order to meet the economy's requirements as far as possible out of domestic resources by completely implementing the programs adopted for the purpose.

Accordingly, the Geologic Program for Increased Reserves in the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan, approved by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee in October 1985, calls for reserves greater than the extractions of all substances. The volumes of the reserves that will be disclosed are to be greater than those in the last five-year plan, i.e. petroleum will be 113 percent, gases 189 percent, refractory clay 110 percent, bauxite 209 percent and barite 233 percent.

The provision for reserves increased above their consumption will lead to progressive improvement of the national reserves of all useful minerals, especially some primary energy-bearing substances like petroleum, soft coal and lignite, and ferrous, nonferrous, gold and silver and molybdenum ores. Note that although development of production in the extractive industry is emphasized in the new five-year plan, reserves at the end of the 1986-1990 period of most of the substances being exploited will be kept at levels meeting the production needs.

Quantitative and Qualitative Changes

The intensive involvement of geology in the Romanian economic situation to gain a detailed knowledge of the national mineral heritage and to keep increasing the exploitable reserves of useful minerals became possible solely because of the unprecedented development of diversified geologic research. Scientific geologic research has been characterized by a particular breadth and effectiveness since the Ninth Party Congress especially, a period wherein this sector of Romanian research has also been influenced by the prodigious thought and activity of Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, who directly helped to guide the work by placing the objectives and assignments on a scientific basis, taking account of the known geologic data, the current and long-range aims of the party's policy on geology, and the worldwide raw materials crisis as well.

Reflecting the qualitative and quantitative changes made in geologic activity in the last two decades especially, the existing and prospective reserves of mineral and primary energy-bearing raw materials demonstrate the real capacity of the national mineral heritage to contribute more and more to the requirements of the national economy. The data on the present structure of the nation's primary mineral wealth (reserves recoverable from the deposits) show that most of it consists of primary energy-bearing substances, a fact that proves their importance and particularly that of coals in expanding the energy base. The shares of the metal-bearing and nonmetal-bearing substances in the value of the national wealth indicate that they too can make a major contribution to the economy's requirements for mineral raw materials.

The unprecedented development of geologic activity is also reflected in the funds allocated to this sector in 1981-1985 and in those specified for the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan as well. These funds are 11 and 16 times greater respectively than the allocations in 1951-1955, indicating the importance attached to this activity and the special financial effort the Romanian socialist state is making to determine and exploit the national mineral heritage.

A brief review of the results of the effort to discover and exploit natural resources, particularly since the Ninth Party Congress, shows how the geologic map of Romania has been made much more complete and better known in the meantime.

New oil and gas regions have been pinpointed and placed in production, and new coal reserves have been discovered and worked, expediting development of existing operations and activation of new extractive capacities. Outstanding results have been obtained in prospecting, discovery and extraction of lignite in the hill area of Oltenia, permitting construction and amplification of some high-capacity, lignite-based electric power plants. Lignite deposits have also been determined in other areas, where mines will be opened up. New reserves of iron ores have been identified within some known deposits, as well as new areas and deposits of iron and manganese in other areas. Many lead, zinc and copper deposits have been discovered and largely placed in production. Note also the discovery of some extensive reserves of low-content copper ores that offer effective mining conditions because of the possibilities of pit extraction and the favorable flow of preparations.

Meanwhile the discovery and exploitation of new accumulations of useful minerals unknown until 1944 such as bauxite, molybdenum etc. should be mentioned among the results obtained. Gradually, as the extraction levels and the solutions of some preparation problems progress, they will be able to make a major contribution to the national economy's requirements. The nonmetallic substances and raw materials essential to many activities have also been emphasized in recent years, and extensive reserves of many substances have been brought to light, including kaolin sands and rocks, refractory clay, sulfur etc. At present about 100 mineral substances are the subjects of comprehensive geologic investigations, including over 70 useful substances that are being exploited and are helping to meet the national economy's requirements for raw materials. The rest of them are in advanced stages of geologic and technological investigation in order to place them in economic circulation in the near future.

Thanks to the impressive results of the Institute of Geology and Geophysics, scientific research has been playing an important part in the progress of Romanian geology.

The new substances and deposits discovered and placed in production in the last 20 years primarily have made radical changes in the socioeconomic map of Romania as well as notable changes in the structures and proportions of the various sectors in some counties' economies. New oil fields have appeared in many areas of the country, and new coal mines have been opened. Large lignite pit mines have come into being, new capacities for mining iron ores have been installed, and many mines for extracting nonferrous and gold and silver ores have been opened. New mines for extracting nonmetallic substances and useful rocks have appeared on the mining map of Romania, and new mining settlements and towns like Motru, Balan, Baia Borsa, Moldova Noua, Sasca Montana, Oura Humorului, Tarnita, Cavnic and many others have sprung up or been developed.

Major gains in the exploitable reserves made from one stage to the next permitted development of the installed production capacities as well as construction of new ones, resulting in a considerable growth of the extractive industry. The output of petroleum in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan was 1.3 times greater than that of 1981-1985, that of gases was about 10 times greater, that of soft coal was over 3 times greater, that of lignite was 18 times greater, that of iron ores was 3.5 times greater, and that of nonferrous and gold and silver ores was 13.2 times greater.

The diversification and intensification of Romanian geologic research since the Ninth Party Congress especially has been greatly enhanced by Nicolae Ceausescu's unrelenting effort and invaluable theoretical and practical directions.

By applying the geologic program approved by the National Party Congress in 1982 to the whole process of discovering new reserves of hydrocarbons, the Ministry of Geology increased seismic prospecting in all regions of Romania, applying modern techniques based on its own efforts toward research and promotion of technical progress. These measures resulted in identification of a great many potential oil- and gas-bearing structures in new areas especially, at great depths and on the Black Sea continental platform.

Automated processing of field data at the computer centers has been increasingly extensive in geologic research work, and especially that of the results of geophysical prospecting for hydrocarbons. This has permitted a better interpretation and pinpointing of new structures bearing useful minerals and accordingly more efficient explorations to delineate and evaluate the reserves. Note also that the Institute of Geology and Geophysics has begun production of geophysical equipment.

Inherent Connection Between Geologic Activity and the Extractive Industry

The interdependence of geologic activity and the extractive and processing industries is extensively reflected in the Directives of the 13th Party Congress, which stress the need of better and rational use of the energy and raw materials base through modern, highly productive and efficient technologies that can lead to more complete recovery of the useful substances in deposits as well as development of the production capacities in step with the expansion of the mineral raw materials and energy base.

The new directions of the extractive industry's development have brought about more intensive involvement of comprehensive geologic research to meet the requirements for better use of the mineral raw materials and energy base.

Generally speaking, this involvement is mainly intended to enhance the supply of exploitable reserves in the active mines; to further improve knowledge of the geologic reserves in order to gain better returns from mechanized mining; to perform mining operations for geologic research purposes on a scale and in the systems that will permit their subsequent use in exploitation; to discover and delineate operable reserves in new areas that will warrant installation of new extractive capacities and use of the local labor force and make an adequate contribution to the national economy's requirements for raw materials; to intensify exploitation of the operable reserves under investigation with a priority on the highly valuable deposits; to develop the comprehensive geologic and technological studies to determine the best alternatives for maximum rational exploitation, in correlation with the geologic conditions and the variations of the qualitative parameters of the deposits; to make detailed technical-economic analyses of new deposits or further ones of known deposits, especially those poorer in useful content or situated in difficult geologic surroundings, in order to determine the possibilities of more intensive exploitation as well as the indices of economic effectiveness; and to expand the comprehensive geologic studies in order to delineate the predictable areas with prospective exploitable deposits of hydrocarbons and coal especially in new regions and at

increasing depths, and also to determine the program for future investments in the extractive and processing industries for the primary consumers as well.

Of course the inherent connection between geologic activity and the extractive industry depends upon the evolution of the existing and prospective operable reserves of useful minerals, which determines the production levels of the installed capacities and anticipates the amplification of the extractive capacities and the construction of new ones.

In addition to the tasks for securing the extraction levels specified in the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan, geologic research in the next few years will be regularly aimed at attainment of the knowledge called for in the Directives of the 13th Party Congress by the year 2000 by "largely completing the comprehensive investigation of the national potential for mineral resources, the geologic structures including those at great depths, and the maritime continental platform, along with redoubled efforts toward complete exploitation of the useful substances in the discovered deposits."

To achieve these aims steps will be taken to train and improve the specialists, to perfect the existing technologies, and to introduce new investigating methods with a greater capacity for resolution that will lead to investigation in greater depth as well as more prompt identification of accumulations of useful substances. The development of extractive activity, dependent upon faster identification of new exploitable reserves, requires further emphasis on expediting geologic research from the prospecting stage to that of exploring and evaluating the reserves.

It is a major aim of the workers in geology to introduce and expand such highly productive technologies as replacement of continuous sampling by bit drilling in certain areas, use of insertable core drills, drilling with reverse circulation, use of wagon drills with one or two arms, and cutting with combines in mining operations. To lower the volume of mining operations and drilling in delineating the accumulations of polymetallic ores, the space between drillings and mining operations will be investigated by sending radio and elastic waves into rocks and by means of inductive electromagnetic phenomena in a transient or harmonic regime.

All these modern techniques and methods of prospecting and investigation will be used in new and promising areas especially, where comprehensive investigations will be made primarily, by several research methods and by prospecting especially. These methods are inexpensive and provide essential data for judging and lessening the risks of explorations that cost a great deal more.

In the light of the party documents and Nicolae Ceausescu's directions, efforts on all levels must be concentrated on better use of all resources of hydrocarbons, coals and metal- and nonmetal-bearing substances that we know of, in addition to intensified geologic studies to meet the growing demands for mineral raw materials and energy. Recovery of only 1 percent more of the known reserves of crude oil, gases, coals, copper, lead, zinc and other substances would be equivalent to large quantities of mineral raw materials.

As the party general secretary has repeatedly pointed out, more intensive scientific research will have to be done to find new technologies permitting both

exploitation of promising reserves of useful minerals in the near future that are poorer in content and located in difficult geological and mining conditions, and more intensive recovery of useful substances from the reserves already being worked. In order to carry out these objectives, a technological research program has been drafted under leadership of the State Commission's direct supervision to determine the possibilities of applying existing reserves of useful minerals and to increase the recovery of useful substances from deposits in the course of extraction and processing. This program calls for technological studies to determine the possibilities of exploring promising reserves of a number of substances, chiefly the energy-bearing ones and also other important metal- and nonmetal-bearing substances. For example, the technological studies on petroleum in the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan are mainly intended to improve the factor of final recovery of the existing reserves of deposits.

Geologic and geophysical prospecting for petroleum and gases is expected to reveal the conditions of the arising, accumulation and preservation of the deposits in the formations at great depths in the areas with complicated geologic structures in the Eastern and Southern Urals, in the Dnieperian foothills, and to pinpoint new reserves difficult to discover with the equipment and technologies previously used in the basins with known deposits. Emphasis will be placed on investigating the structures favorable to the formation of hydrocarbons deposits on the Russian Plain, the Continental Platform.

Increased production of lignite will also result according to the Directives, 84-89 million tons at the end of the 1990s. It is planned that, over two-thirds of which will come from pit mines, requires special measures to determine the deposit conditions in the capacities in accordance with the strict observance of the extractive procedure. Special attention and preservation of the reserves in order to supply production enterprises with residual reserves are to be emphasized, as well as extensive and efficient reclamation. Moreover rational exploitation of the reserves and extraction of secondary losses call for testing and application of some reserves by new methods to work thin strata and others for thick strata.

The higher levels of coal extraction planned for the new five-year plan require a detailed geologic knowledge of the reserves under extraction so that the highly productive mechanized methods can be effectively applied. Similarly geologic research on coal will be based on comprehensive research programs in the areas short of coal but with major reserves remaining unmined. More intensive studies will also be made for the efficient collection of coals in thermoelectric power plants through complete extraction and recovery of the residual useful minerals from the ashes.

In the case of nonmetallic ores and minerals, extensive experience has shown that the approved geologic reserves are not used quantitatively and qualitatively and that the normal sequence of operations is observed, resulting in a rational exploitation. But more intensive studies will be made to improve the present technologies for extraction and processing in order to make sure complete recoveries of the useful substances is possible. This will have a direct effect upon the progressive growth of the contribution of nonmetallic minerals to the national economy's requirements.

Besides solving the problem of better recoveries of lead, zinc and copper from deposits of nonferrous ores with difficult mineralogical characteristics, effective technologies must also be adopted to recover some rare and dispersed metals from nonferrous ore concentrates that are very important because of both their great value and their economic usefulness.

Of course explorations of the areas most favorable for delineating operable reserves to secure the material base needed to develop extractive activity in the next period will be primarily developed in the course of the comprehensive geologic studies in accordance with the drafted programs. But in addition comprehensive prospecting operations by geological, geophysical and geochemical methods will also be developed in the less investigated areas especially in order to determine the promising reserves, or the reserves expected to warrant new exploratory programs with drillings and mining operations to delineate reserves that can be exploited in the following stages. Geologic and technological studies will also be made to make use of some new useful minerals or scarce substances. As for nonmetallic substances, the main problem still is to improve the preparation technologies, which will lead to improvement of the finished product, in order to progressively eliminate the imports of higher-quality nonmetallic substances essential to the economy.

The role of scientific research will be developed in all geologic activity in the next few years, since it is expected to develop new and progressively perfected techniques and technologies to further geologic knowledge of the Romanian subsoil in order to determine all forecasts of the accumulations of useful minerals according to distribution and depths throughout the national territory, while drafting a wide assortment of geologic, hydrogeologic, metallogenetic and other maps on various scales.

It may be said that Romania's present base of primary energy-bearing and mineral raw materials, as indicated by the existing and prospective operable reserves, proves that the national mineral heritage can meet the requirements for developing the extractive industry and accordingly the economic progress of the nation. It is one more proof of the correctness of the provisions in the documents of the 13th RCP Congress and the prudence of the policies and tasks set by Nicolae Ceausescu, which will lead to further expansion and development of the energy and raw materials base.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

OBJECTIVES OF NEW LAW ON WAGES DISCUSSED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview by Corneliu Carlan with Nicole Mitrofan, director at the Labor Ministry; date and place not given]

[Text] As is known, the Grand National Assembly recently adopted the law on overall and direct contract mode of payment of the working personnel--and important regulatory document drafted at the initiative and under the direct supervision of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. This new law is designed to ensure resolute implementation of the socialist principle of remuneration according to the quantity, quality, and social importance of labor in keeping with the stage reached in socioeconomic development and in improving socialist labor and distribution relations and the need to emphasize the qualitative and intensive aspects of economic growth, which is the essential objective envisaged in the documents of the 13th party congress.

We spoke with Comrade Nicole Mitrofan, director at the Labor Ministry, about some of the provisions of the new law and the measures required to judiciously and consistently implement them.

[Mitrofan] We should begin by noting that the new regulations concerning the implementation of the overall and direct contract systems are a part of a series of measures recently taken by the party and state leadership, following Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and guidelines, to improve the economic mechanism and consolidate workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration. Along this line I must emphasize that, as was said at the recent plenum of the RCP Central Committee, the implementation of the overall contract system is intended to be closely linked to measures to improve and modernize work processes, which are now being taken in all the economic units. The underlying principle of the law, as of the entire labor remuneration system in our country, is that the working people's wages are not limited both in the case of overfulfillment and of failure to fulfill the production tasks, and thus no one has a guaranteed income and no one can earn money without working. This principle is designed to more markedly encourage creative efforts and to enhance the working people's responsibility for fulfilling the plan and better managing the material and financial resources entrusted to each unit by the society. This is an entirely justified regulation. After all, the state provides free general education and

professional training for all the working people, as well as jobs for all of them. Consequently, it is only natural, just, and moral that each person should do their best to contribute, according to their training and skills, to the progress and socioeconomic development of the country, and should be paid according to the actual work done and the results obtained. For those who refuse to comply with these requirements, it is clear that our socialist society, free of exploitation, is neither obligated nor can it ensure free income at the expense of other people's work.

At the same time, I believe it important to emphasize that, in keeping with certain objective requirements of the current stage, in which the stress is on qualitative and intensive development, the law stipulates that wages under the overall contract system should reflect not only the efforts made to increase the volume of production--which constitute the quantitative element--but increasingly the efforts made to raise the quality and efficiency of production.

[Question] What are the main levers envisaged by the new law to more markedly encourage the working people to emphasize the qualitative aspects of material production and economic efficiency?

[Answer] In contrast to previous regulations, the recently adopted law envisages the establishment of criteria for evaluating the contribution of the working personnel on each job to the qualitative results and economic efficiency obtained in each branch, enterprise, section, and team. For example, one of these criteria, which applies to almost all branches and activities, is the index of utilization of raw material or the index of products processed from a certain quantity of raw material. As is known, the utilization index expresses the value of the products obtained from a certain quantity of raw materials used. In other words, the utilization index rises when, on the one hand, steps are taken to improve technologies and reduce specific consumption, and on the other hand, when the degree of processing of the respective raw materials is increased and the products manufactured are of a better quality and higher economic value. The amount due to a working team employed under the overall contract system, established in relationship to the itemized production obtained, will be increased or reduced, according to case, by up to 10 percent, depending on the percentage of fulfillment of the utilization index planned.

Another important criterion, which is implemented in a similar manner to the previous one, is improving the quality of the production, i.e., increasing the percentage of high-quality products of the total production achieved. This criterion will be applied in all instances in which the production is planned according to quality categories, such as, for example, the chemical industry, the light industry, and the timber and construction materials industry. Note that these criteria will be laid down in the overall contracts. As in previous regulations, certain conditions are taken into account in adjusting overall contract wages to the efforts made to raise production efficiency.

[Question] What is the difference between criteria and conditions for determining the remuneration rights under the overall contract system?

[Answer] The conditions, which will also be laid down in the contracts, are designed to provide incentives for the working personnel, that is to say, to encourage them to fulfill other plan tasks concerning quality in addition to the ones stipulated by the above criteria. Thus, the conditions refer to better utilizing the machines, equipment, and installations--or fulfilling the planned indexes of utilization of the production fixed assets--observing the norms of consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, and so forth. In contrast to criteria, conditions come into effect only when the plan tasks to which they refer are not fulfilled. If the norms for material consumption are exceeded or the index of utilization of the production capacities are not fulfilled, the wages, established in accordance with the itemized production and the degree of criteria fulfillment, are cut accordingly. We should add that if the results obtained are better than those envisaged in the plan, the respective collective is given incentives according to other legal regulations, such as bonuses for saving material, whereby the bonuses can amount to up to 30 percent of the value of the material saved.

[Question] As was stressed at the recent RCP Central Committee plenum, one of the priority production issues for this year and for the entire 5-year plan is to optimally achieve and to exceed the export tasks. What steps does the law envisage to motivate the working personnel to increase the production for export?

[Answer] The law determines that the wages of workers, foremen, engineers, and other categories of personnel employed in sections, workshops, and teams that have export tasks are also linked to the degree of fulfillment of these tasks. Thus, when the production earmarked for export is exceeded, wages are increased by 1 percent for each percentage point by which the tasks were exceeded; similarly, when the plan is not fulfilled, a 0.5 percent penalty is applied for each percentage point unfulfilled. In order to enhance the incentives offered to economic units to optimally fulfill their tasks concerning export production, the law envisages additional important provisions. Thus, until now there have been situations in which some enterprises exceeded the planned production, but did not fulfill their obligations concerning the production earmarked for export. In order to curtail such practices and the channel efforts especially toward increasing the production for export, the law rules that the itemized production is viewed as fulfilled only if the export production is completely fulfilled, and that shortfalls in the export production cannot be made up for by exceeding the plan for domestic consumption. Naturally, the managerial personnel in enterprises and in hierarchically superior ones also have an important role to play in ensuring the necessary conditions for fulfilling the export production. Consequently, the law stipulates that the managerial personnel of enterprises, centrals, and ministries and the personnel in charge of production for export and exports at production, planning, supplies, and foreign trade enterprises may be awarded monthly bonuses of up to 20 percent of their tariff wage for the overfulfillment of tasks in this area. When the respective tasks are not fulfilled, this category of personnel will be penalized in relation to the percentage of the plan not fulfilled.

[Question] You mentioned the responsibilities of factory, central, and ministry managers for the fulfillment of export tasks. What are, in general,

their duties and responsibilities in organizing and carrying out activities and in appropriately implementing the overall contract system?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, as practice has shown, in order to resolutely and efficiently implement the overall contract system it is particularly important to provide all the necessary conditions for ensuring smooth and uninterrupted production processes, according to the prescribed technologies, so that working teams can perform their work undisturbed, can precisely fulfill their plan tasks, and can thus obtain appropriate wages. Along this line, the law lists the duties and responsibilities of enterprise, central, and ministry managements in connection with specifying and securing contracts for the entire itemized production planned, correlating all the plan indexes and allocating quantitative, qualitative, and export tasks and material consumption norms to each component, down to each work team, for each quarter, month, and day. Similarly, the managements are also responsible for ensuring the complete utilization of the machines, equipment, and production areas; securing regular supplies of raw and other materials, semiprocessed items and energy resources, as well as tools, apparatus, and testers rapidly adapting production to technical progress, improving labor and production organization, improving the skills of the working personnel, and so forth.

The spirit and the letter of the new law clearly highlight the necessity that each working team and factor all the way up to the ministry should ensure the fulfillment of all the quantitative and qualitative production tasks on a daily basis and take effective steps to solve any problems that may emerge, so that all the plan indexes can be fulfilled and exceeded, and the personnel can obtain wages commensurate to these results.

Appropriately understood and implemented in their entirety, the provisions of the new law will undoubtedly bring about both a heightened collective and individual responsibility, and incentives for the working people to fulfill the plan tasks, particularly the production for export, continuously raise labor productivity, better utilize raw and other materials, raise the technical and qualitative level of the products, fully and efficiently utilize production capacities, and consistently increase economic efficiency--these are the basic means of more rapidly increasing the national revenue, which is the secure foundation for the fatherland's progress and prosperity.

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MILITARY

POLAND

CD UNITS DEMONSTRATE FARMLAND NON-BACTERIAL DECONTAMINATION

Warsaw PRZEGLAD OBRONY CYWILNEJ in Polish No 3, Mar 86 pp 10-14

[Article by Col Dr Zygmunt Lyjak: "'Wielkopolska-85'" under the rubric "From the Life and Activities of Civil Defense"; passage within slantlines printed in boldface in the original source]

[Text] /The code name "Wielkopolska-85" stands for a civil defense exercise that was organized and conducted on the area of Kalisz, Konin, Leszno, Lodz, Piotrkow, Poznan, and Sieradz provinces by the Inspectorate of Territorial Defense and Home Defense Troops, the National Civil Defense Inspectorate, and the Secretariat of the Committee for National Defense./

One element of the exercise was a demonstration of farmland, livestock and food protection, held at the Province Center for Agricultural Progress (WOPR) in Sielnik (Poznan Province). At that Center, cattle, sheep, and hogs are raised and grain, sugar beets, rape, and peas are grown. It has a workforce of 497, including 152 engineers and 166 technicians. The farm division employs 140 persons. The farm operates its own water intakes and power sources as well as the equipment needed to eliminate the consequences of the use of mass annihilation weapons. The WOPR directs specialized units of CD [Civil Defense] services, prepared to carry out tasks under extremal emergency conditions.

After Engineer Alfons Mikolajczak, the director of the WOPR, reported to the Chief of National Civil Defense General of Arms Tadeusz Tuczapski, high officials of the central institutions of the MON [Ministry of National Defense], accompanied by officials from various ministries and representatives of research centers, who arrived to witness the demonstration, were briefed about the plan of the demonstration and the organizational table of the CD services of the WOPR. This was followed by observation of the conduct of the CD personnel and units following the sounding of an air alert and the announcement of a communique on the threat of contamination.

On the farm all the work stations were staffed. Messengers on foot, on horseback, in cars, and on bicycles, provided with trumpets and flags were dispatched to teams working on the fields. Owing to the efficient communication of signals and immediate alerting of crews, worker teams took cover in the shelters prepared for this purpose. The transportation of workers from the more remote fields to shelters was organized with the aid of motor

vehicles and the tractors present on the fields. Contamination (infection) detection patrols appeared on the fields, and specialized teams commenced providing farm buildings and livestock pens with feed, water, food, medicines, hand tools, and illumination, and thereupon sealing up these structures.

Owing to the bombing of the farm, the stored hay caught fire. The farm's own fire brigade, equipped with appropriate gear and facilities, commenced action.

One of the elements of the demonstration was the resumption of field work following the use of a mass annihilation weapon (MAW). A group of employees wearing protective clothing, rubber boots, rubber or rubber-lined gloves, and gas and dust masks or respirators, and provided with a dosimeter, treated the contaminated soil by the method of deep plowing followed by liming and leaching. In view of the presence of radioactive strontium-90, the plowing was conducted at a depth of 60 cm and it was decided to grow on that soil crops with short root systems.

The liming of soils was conducted with the aid of lime and fertilizer spreaders, and their leaching with the aid of agricultural spraying equipment. Following the completion of these operations, all agricultural machinery and equipment were taken to the center's machinery hosing station, now used as a transport decontamination station, while the crews were dosimetrically monitored and then directed to the sanitation station. The contaminated clothing was thrashed and aired and thereupon processed in coal- and wood-fired boilers and steamers at the provisional clothing decontamination station. A nearby roofed platform was used to dry the clothing in the air. Part of the time was devoted to protecting water sources against decontamination. Three kinds of intakes -- a shore well, an excavated well, and a drilled well, were demonstrated. The shore well, located below the bottom of the reservoir containing contaminated water, was prepared at a distance of 5 meters from its shore. The water entering the well was filtered via a channel filled with a layer of lignite, sand, gravel, coke, anthracite, peat, and slag.

This method for partial purification of water is suitable in cases in which an impermeable stratum of clay exists in between two shores.

In the livestock sections of the farm the proposed solution of the problem of obtaining large quantities of water may be of cardinal importance. The excavated well was used as an example demonstrating how to construct it in accordance with requirements so as to protect water against contamination: a roof of sheetmetal and cardboard, a hermetically sealed trapdoor, a 40-cm deep layer of soil (20-cm deep mixture of sand with soil and 20-cm deep layer of clay) placed in a 2-m wide perimeter around the well, with the diversion of contaminated water by means of a several meters long descending pipe into the absorbent bottom. The excavated well served to demonstrate its foil lining ending in a deep collar held against the substrate by the weight of the earth above it. In the neighborhood of water intakes, four methods for water purification, feasible on farms, were demonstrated: boiling, filtration, sedimentation, and distillation. The boiling method would be most suitable in the event of biological contamination: the time needed to kill all varieties of pathogenic microorganisms is 2 hours. The equipment is simple and does not

need special servicing: a stopcock barrel filled with the filtration mass (coke, sand, peat, lignite) through which water from a rubber hose is filtered. Then the sedimentation method was demonstrated as a way of obtaining large quantities of water: water is mixed with loam, humus, and permutite, and then left until the sediments settle. This method, which deserves recommending, assures purifying water of 50-70 percent of strontium-90. The water thus obtained can be used only after testing. The most reliable methods for purifying water include distillation. This method does not, as was ascertained during the demonstration, yield considerable quantities of water, and hence it is suitable chiefly for purifying the water destined for children, pregnant women and hospitalized persons. In wartime, uncontaminated food and feeds will be needed along with water. Accessible techniques of deactivating, neutralizing, and disinfecting agricultural products and feeds were demonstrated. The objects used in the demonstration were foods deprived of their external coverings to a suitable depth, as well as fruits and agricultural products that were rinsed under pressure with a jet of water in a special steel drum. Contaminated cabbage was deprived of radioactive substances by removing its external leaves, which were set aside for ensilaging. As in all other cases of the decontamination of food, feeds, water, etc., all operations were carried out by crews wearing protective clothing, and their effectiveness was constantly monitored. The water polluted owing to deactivation, decontamination, and disinfection, was discharged into deep covered absorbent ditches that were filled with earth following the completion of the operations. The contaminated plants conveyed directly from the fields were efficiently stacked for ensilaging. The protection of grain silos against contamination (infection) with the aid of foil covered with a thick layer of earth and sod was also demonstrated, as were three techniques for protecting hay against contamination (infection) with the aid of foil and tarpaulin covered with earth at their edges, as well as with the aid of a layer of clay mixed with chaff. During that part of the demonstration, the process of cleaning grain and bulk fodder contaminated with combat toxins could also be viewed. The grain was deactivated in a special container from which the grain was, following copious rinsing under pressure, conveyed to a SBP-05 field drum dryer which evaporated 500 to 600 kg of water in one hour. Once activated by current, this device may be coal- or fuel oil-fired during the subsequent stages of drying.

Correct diagnosis hinges on the meticulous collection of samples for tests and laboratory evaluation -- samples of air, water, grain, meat and processed meat products, milk, eggs, root crops, fodder, vegetation, etc. While performing these activities, special attention was devoted to adherence to the rules for personal protection (protective clothing, gas and dust masks, rubber gloves), and the representativeness and packaging of samples. Each sample taken was labeled properly. The equipment used to collect samples was demonstrated: jars and bottles with fitted corks; ordinary and polyethylene bottles; large and small sacks of foil, rubber-lined materials, fabric, and laminated paper; parchment-lined cardboard cartons; and plastic, wood, and veneer-coated boxes.

At one work station agricultural equipment for special operations was demonstrated. Each piece of equipment was provided with a label describing briefly its nature and Civil Defense suitability. The most representative group was that of sprayers: the P005 Termit mounted sprayer, the P027 Termit 4

tractor-drawn sprayer, the P028 Slezka 3 spray trailer, the P028/1 Slezka 1001 tractor-drawn sprayer, the P008 Primus 38 portable sprayer, the P0009 Lech wheelbarrow sprayer, the P030 Sano 2 shoulder-borne sprayer, and the P016 Wavel shoulder-borne sprayer. Also demonstrated were: the N406 mineral fertilizer crusher, the N401 Plon pump, the N404 Pijawka diaphragm pump, the N009 Piast tractor-drawn lime spreader, the N010 Tytan lime and fertilizer spreader, the N011 fertilizer and lime spreader, the N012 mounted fertilizer spreader, the N015 Kos horse-drawn fertilizer spreader, a hand-borne fertilizer spreader, the H-900 bleaching device; the Ed-100 front bulldozer, the OL55 snow plow-loader, a sand-spreading truck, a street water-sprayer, a garbage truck, and a wall-plastering device.

The organizers of the demonstration exhibited five groups of domestically manufactured products useful in eliminating the consequences of the use of mass annihilation weapons with respect to livestock, food, feeds, water, farm buildings and livestock pens.

The group of deactivating agents consisted of: solvents (water, benzine, acetone, alcohols, dichloroethane), detergents and soaps, and complex compounds (phosphoranes and citric acid). The second group contained chemicals suitable for eliminating pathogenic microorganisms: chlorinating and oxidizing compounds (basic calcium hypochlorite, a 10-percent solution of dichloroamine in dichloroethane, a 5-percent solution of hexachloroamine in dichloroethane, and an aqueous suspension of chlorinated lime), basic compounds (ammonias and their solutions, a sodium hydroxide solution, and a sodium carbonate solution), as well as basic phenolates and cresolates such as carbolic acid, cresol, lysol, etc.

The group intended to neutralize the effects of toxic agents included the solvents also used as deactivating agents as well as substances with chlorinating-oxidizing effects (chloroamines, dichloroamines, hexachloroamines, hypochlorites, chlorinated lime) and alkalic effects (sodium hydroxide, sodium sulfide, ammonia and ammonia liquor, alcoholates, phenolates, and sodium and ammonium bicarbonates). The smallest group consisted of chemicals for eradicating rodents and insects.

Livestock pens are of major importance to protecting livestock against the consequences of the use of mass annihilation weapons. Their solidity, wall thickness, sealing up of openings, stores of feed and water, and stores of hay or straw in the attic enhance the possibility of protecting livestock. A building with thick brick walls was selected for a demonstration. Various techniques for curtailing the penetration of radiation into the interior of the building were demonstrated. Walls of earth, sod, hollow tiles, brick, stone, hay and straw bales, rubble mixed with clay, wooden beams, and sandbags were erected in various sections. Several variants of the protection of window openings by walling them in with bricks and hollow tiles, filling them with sandbags, or covering them with thick straw mats, foil, tarpaulin, rubber-lined fabric, and bales of compressed hay and straw, were demonstrated.

The entire floor of the attic was completely covered with baled hay and straw. Bales of pressed hay also were placed at the entrance doors on the inside. The cattle pen was stocked with concentrated and bulk fodder as well as with

water for a period of 7 days, along with food for the livestock attendants (canned food, bread in foil packs, mineral water in screwcap bottles); a radio receiver; two LE-B/3 type battery-powered emergency lamps; a veterinary first-aid kit; milk containers; pails for providing drinking water to the livestock; and lime, sodium hydroxide, and peat containers for binding excess carbon dioxide and dampness. In addition, a rest area for the attendants was installed.

At a distance of several meters from the building, signboards depicting schematically the operations of a modern veterinary station and showing the norms for fodder, water, and air for the livestock, the requirements for shielding against gamma-radiation, and the effect of shelters on livestock mortality were installed. The building in question was used as an example to demonstrate the deactivation of the roof and walls by the fire-extinguishing team.

A problem that cannot be avoided in modern war will be the radiological, toxicological, and microbiological testing and evaluation of food, feeds, water, crops, vegetation, etc. The personnel handling these operations will be expected to have extensive laboratory and often also clinical training.

In agriculture and food management the onus of testing will rest on the laboratories of veterinary hygiene centers, veterinary sanitary inspection, dairies, and plant quarantine and protection centers, as well as on water and food testing laboratories and sanitary-epidemiological stations, with the last-named playing a leading role in the system for the detection of contamination. To illustrate these problems, six sections were set up at three adjacent province laboratories -- two sections (sanitary-epidemiological and veterinary) to each laboratory, specializing in radiology, RST toxicology, and microbiology.

Anterooms for the reception of contaminated (infected) materials were installed in front of the entrances to the individual laboratories. In these anterooms, personnel wearing protective clothing and gas and dust masks opened packages and verified correspondence between samples and their labels. The purpose of this demonstration was to identify important research problems concerning humans, animals, food, feeds, water, fruits, vegetables, vegetation, etc. Basic equipment and materials as well as diagnostic serums and vaccines were stockpiled on the premises of individual laboratories. During a review of the discrete laboratory sections their research teams conducted current routine tests.

As part of the veterinary station, a sheep-shearing section was demonstrated. The shearing of sheep is a major way of decontaminating them. An employee performed the shearing while wearing protective clothing, a gas mask, and rubber gloves. The sheared wool was transported in tagged plastic bags to specially designated isolated sites.

The last part of the demonstration was preparing livestock for evacuation, preceded by a communique from the county CD chief to the effect that conditions warranted for taking this measure.

Two kinds of evacuation -- by motor transport and on foot, were demonstrated. Breed livestock, part of dairy cows, and hogs, as well as poultry placed in special perforated cages, were assigned for motor transport. The cages are designed to facilitate operations at the veterinary station without having to release the animals.

To prevent secondary contamination (infection), the vehicles serving to transport the livestock are lined with protective tarpaulins and foil deckings. Ahead of the moving motorized column, deactivation and disinfection along the road were performed with the aid of sprayers. Epidemiological reconnaissance of the road was conducted by a local veterinary service patrol. Part of the cattle to be evacuated to a veterinary station in another locality was driven on foot. The more valuable animals were protected with dust masks and protective stockings and aprons covering vulnerable skin areas and udders, while the animals leading the column through a forest were equipped with foil and tarpaulin deckings, horse blankets, etc., tied around their bodies.

The limited time available (50 minutes) did not permit resorting to other operations important to human health and life. In view of the importance of the problems considered during this exercise, they should be included in practical training curriculums and field exercises.

Special proactivism in preparing the demonstration was displayed the officers Ryszard Ronda, Stanislaw Mazureczak, and Zdzislaw Nowacki, from the WIOC [(Poznan) Province Civil Defense Inspectorate], as well as by the following members of the Poznan Province Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Management: Department Director Dr Damian Zielinski and Senior Defense Affairs Specialist Col (Ret) Zenon Matyja. Credit also is deserved by the WOPR Director Engineer A. Mikolajczak, Deputy Director Dr Eng K. Jankowski -- a commentator during discrete stages of the demonstration -- and laboratory director Arleta Wleklik. The province veterinary service was represented efficiently by the team headed by Province Veterinary Physician Dr Jarogniew Kozlowski, and the Province Sanitary-Epidemiological Station, by the team directed by Station Director Hubert Rokossowski, M. D.

Credit is due to the CD services and employees of the farm, who consistently performed with great distinction all the tasks involved in preparing and conducting the demonstration.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 10. Following the deep plowing of radioactively contaminated soil, the spreading of fertilizers was commenced.
2. p 11. Leaching is among the means of soil rehabilitation.
3. p 12. Deactivating cabbage.
4. p 13. Deactivated grain is transported by a jet of water to a dryer.
5. p 14. Decontaminating bulk fodder.

POLITICS

BULGARIA

BODY OF BULGARIAN CITIZEN ARRIVES FROM TURKEY

Lack of 'Accompanying Documents'

AU082017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Today the body of Ahmet Osmanov was transported back to Bulgaria. In receiving it, the competent Bulgarian authorities noted that the Turkish side had not sent the accompanying documents which are required by international norms.

Burial Ceremony

AU091655 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The tragic fate of the Bulgarian citizen Ahmet Osmanov, who died under unknown circumstances on 30 April 1986 in the Turkish town of Yozgat, shook the people in his native province, where the burial ceremony took place today.

The ritual, according to Muslim religion, was held at the Aytos Mosque. Following this, the mourning procession headed toward the home of Ahmet Osmanov in Zetyovo village, where his family, his friends, and relatives said farewell to their beloved.

At the burial place, in front of the coffin, a memorial service was held, at which hundreds of people, friends of the deceased, and inhabitants of the Ayton settlement system and of Burgas Okrug, were present.

Representatives of the Aytos Municipal People's Council Executive Committee, as well as representatives of the Zetyovo village, and the district Mufti spoke,

They expressed the deep sorrow for the loss of their fellow citizen and denounced the action of the Turkish authorities, which is in contradiction with all laws and all norms of international law. A protest letter to the government of the Republic of Turkey was read.

Citizens' 'Indignation'

AU111322 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] "Our indignation is great, because it is not the first time that the rights and laws of man are grossly violated in capitalist Turkey, but this time an attempt was made against the life of an innocent Bulgarian citizen." This is the categorical opinion of the population in Kurdzhali Okrug on the occasion of the assassination of Ahmet Osmanov, a Bulgarian citizen and their fellow-countryman.

Indignation was expressed by the students of the activists school of the fatherland front, by the inhabitants of the settlements Chernochene and Gabrovo, as well as by the students at the elementary school in Komuniga, and many others. Such are the statements of hundreds of citizens in this okrug from the rostrums of spontaneous meetings and protest rallies, as well as in their telegrams addressed to the Turkish Embassy in Sofia.

Commemoration Rally

AU101707 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The Bulgarian public is protesting against the antihumanitarian spirit and violations of legal rights committed by the Turkish authorities, as well as against their attempts against the lives of innocent Bulgarian citizens.

The tragic death of the Bulgarian Ahmet Osmanov, who died under unknown circumstances, on 30 April 1986, the Turkish town of Yozgat, represents an eloquent example for so-called democracy in Turkey.

Hundreds of inhabitants of our fellow citizens' native village, Zetyovo, in Burgas Okrug, as well as leaders of the Aytos settlement system gathered at a commemoration meeting in order to express their sorrow on the occasion of the violent death suffered by Ahmet Osmanov and their deep indignation at the illegal actions of the Turkish authorities. A protest letter to the government of the Republic of Turkey was read at the meeting.

[Begin unidentified woman recording]: "We, who are expressing our sorrow at this meeting of commemoration and protest, are fully aware of the motives for the death of the modest and industrious citizen Ahmet Osmanov. These motivations are becoming increasingly clear to all honest working people in our country. To you and to your diabolic intentions, we answer unanimously: We, the working people of socialist Bulgaria, will never permit to anyone to grossly attempt [words indistinct] and to shake our faith in the Communist future of Bulgaria." [end recording]

/12766

CSO: 2200/119

POLITICS

BULGARIA

SECRETARIAT DECIDES TO INCREASE VETERANS' BENEFITS

AU082058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Secretariat adopted a decision on further improving the material and social well-being of the 1944-45 Great Fatherland War veterans.

The decision provides for the veterans of the Fatherland War who are already retired to receive an additional monthly amount of 20 leva for those who receive pensions amounting to 150 leva and an additional monthly amount of 10 leva for those who receive pensions amounting to 200 leva.

Veterans who receive pensions amounting to 150 leva will get a 75 percent reduction on their medical prescriptions, while those who receive 200 leva pensions will receive a 50 percent reduction on their medical prescriptions.

In addition to this, the okrug councils of the Bulgarian trade unions and the Ministry of National Defense are instructed to provide the retired veterans with special cards for recreation resorts and rest homes in spas, to be used at least once a year in the off-season, while those veterans who receive 150 leva pensions will pay only 25 percent of the expenses and those who receive 200 leva pensions will pay 50 percent of their expenses in the aforementioned rest homes and resorts.

The decision approves the right of all Fatherland War veterans to use free tickets on all means of transportation throughout the country. In addition, the Fatherland War veterans are entitled to free use of the clinics, cafeterias, and other facilities of the enterprises where they worked before their retirement. They are also entitled to free access to the Clubs of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, as well as to reserve officers clubs, and their representatives are eligible for election to committees and councils of these clubs. The veterans will also enjoy priority treatment in being admitted to residential homes for senior citizens, and will enjoy various social benefits and services established for senior citizens in our country.

In addition to this, the decision of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat urges all party, state, and social organs, as well as of the gratitude which our party and people feel toward the selfless devotion and self-sacrifice of the soldiers and volunteers who served in the Bulgarian People's Army during the battles for the final defeat of Hitler's fascism. [paragraph as received]

The BCP and our people will intensify even more their work for the education of the working people, and of our youth in particular, in a patriotic and international spirit.

POLITICS

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

AFGHAN CONSTRUCTION SUCCESSES--SOFIA RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 27 April on page 6 carries a 2,000-word article by Panteley Karasimeonov, "special correspondent of RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Kabul," based on a conversation with Nazar Mohammad, Afghanistan's minister of public works, (date of the conversation not given), entitled "Imagine If..." and preceded by a 400-word editorial note devoted to the national holiday of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The editorial note praises the "remarkable successes" achieved by Afghanistan in the last 8 years, stressing the "socioeconomic changes," and the "process of democracy in social and political life," which are continuing. The editorial note also points out Afghanistan's foreign policy, aimed at "strengthening world peace and developing international cooperation." In his conversation with Karasimeonov, Nazar Mohammad stresses that "during the past year more than 70 projects of national importance" started, despite "the activities of the enemies of the revolution, which can only delay the pace of construction but cannot stop it." He also surveys successes in construction achieved during the past years. Karasimeonov also interviews 'Abd al-Hamid Raufi [spelling as transliterated], "director of Kabul's housing construction combine," who surveys his plant's successes, pointing out that efforts are directed toward improving quality of production and fighting against illiteracy. [Editorial Report] [AU]/12766

RADIO COMMENTS ON AGCA ILLNESS--According to the reports of numerous Western news agencies, Agca, the Turkish terrorist, who tried to assassinate Pope John Paul II, has been admitted to the prison hospital in Rome, diagnosed as having contracted tuberculosis. For several months before this report, insinuations were made as to the fact that Agca might fall ill. What can the observers make out of this? Let us hear the opinion of our Rome correspondent: [Begin recording] [words indistinct] The trial, however, did not proceed according to the trend desired by its initiators. Public opinion began to change in favor of truth, and it was difficult to help the Turk, especially due to the failure of the SUPERSISMI and of the Masonic lodge. Agca was trying to make hints to his Western protectors through his hysteronics, trying to appear insane, through various insinuations and sermons, and to remind them of the fact that if they failed to save him, he might tell the truth. Nevertheless, the outcome of the trial was inevitable even for them. The trial ended with the failure of the conspiracy against Bulgaria and with the confirmation of Agca's life sentence. Now, he is no longer useful to the organizers of the anti-Bulgarian provocation, but he is dangerous, because of what he knows about its organization. The fear that one day the whole truth about the anti-Bulgarian provocation may be fully

revealed, gives us reason to think that Agca may be removed, and the Western secret services have enough experience in operations of deteriorating health, as the slang of the CIA calls the elimination of an inconvenient witness. For the time being, the Italian legal authorities refuse any information on Agca's state of health. [end recording] [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 10 May 86 AU]/12766

WESTERN 'DISINFORMATION' REJECTED--Sofia, May 9 (BTA)--The mass media in Holland and other Western countries are circulating reports that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has allegedly failed to release any information on radiation levels in this country after the Chernobyl nuclear accident. Today, May 9, the ambassador of the Netherlands to Sofia, Mr Johan Faber, was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he was notified of the serious concern expressed by the Bulgarian side in this connection. Apart from the official announcements published in the Bulgarian press and broadcast on national radio and television on May 4, 6, 7 and 8, Ambassador Johan Faber, in his capacity as envoy of the country presiding over the Commission of the European Communities, was additionally briefed on the level of radioactivity in the People's Republic of Bulgaria at meetings in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 4, 6, and 9 this year. The ambassador was told that such reports disinform the Western public about the real state of affairs on such an important matter, something which could lead to a deterioration of economic, tourist and other relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the West European countries. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 9 May 86 AU]/12766

FOREIGN OFFICIALS RECEIVED--Sofia, May 9 (BTA)--Today Mr Georgi Karamanov, deputy premier and chairman of the Social Council, received Mr Manuel Vila Sosa, Cuba's minister of internal trade. They discussed the further expansion of cooperation in internal trade, and paid special attention to the increased amounts of consumer goods exchanged. Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy premier and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-French Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, received Mr Michel Camdessus, governor of the Banque de France. They considered the monetary and the economic situation in the world, the role which the two countries' national banks play in their economic development, as well as the opportunities to expand the mutually advantageous cooperation between the banks of Bulgaria and France. Mr Andrey Lukanov received Mr Miguel Castillo, deputy minister of foreign trade of Cuba. They discussed a wide range of topical questions concerning the promotion of bilateral trade and economic relations. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1349 GMT 9 May 86 AU]/12766

ELECTORAL COMMISSION APPROVES ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES--Sofia, May 13 (BTA)--Having reviewed the records of the regional electoral commissions and the documents attached thereto, the Central Electoral Commission has established that all citizens nominated for members of the Ninth National Assembly have been duly registered in compliance with Article 53 of the electoral law. A separate record has been drawn up for each nominee, and it has been signed by the relevant number of commission members. Prior to registration, the Fatherland Front nominations for parliament have been widely discussed at public meetings by representatives of the political parties, the public organizations and movements and of the electorate. The Fatherland Front candidates for members of parliament have been fully approved in all electoral constituencies. The list of registered

M.P. nominees was released for publication in the press. The candidates for members of the National Assembly represent all social strata: workers, farmers, scientists, intellectuals and artists, servicemen, people of different generations. Of the nominees, 58.5 percent are members of the BCP, 24.75 percent are members of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union (B.Z.N.S.), and 6.75 percent are non-party people. Forty-five percent of the candidates (45 percent) are not incumbents. The women number 87. The list of prospective M.P.'s includes an increased number of workers employed directly in material production, a considerably higher percentage of engineering staff, and more scientists and artists. More than 480,000 citizens sit on the over 70,000 electoral commissions set up to supervise the polls. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1366 GMT 13 May 86 AU] /12766

EEC IMPORTS BAN--Sofia, May 15 (BTA)--"A political provocation"--this is the assessment given by RABOTNICHESKO DELO and NARODNA ARMIYA to the absolutely groundless discriminational measures adopted by the Common Market against the import of farm products from some European countries, including Bulgaria. "The decision of the EEC is an unworthy political provocation given rise to by the latest wave of anti-socialist hysterics," RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes. According to this daily, the reason of this hostile step is rooted in the internal contradictions within the EEC, in the competition with the United States and above all in the unscrupulous U.S. pressure which found full expression at the summit of the "Seven" in Tokyo. Tangled in mutual agrarian protectionism, some countries as welcome. NARODNA ARMIYA stresses that Washington will be most pleased by the situation which has arisen because new possibilities are created for the penetration of U.S. firms in the West European market. The commentators express the unanimous opinion that the discriminational measures are directed against the promotion of the relations between the CEMA and the EEC and against the climate of trust in Europe. As RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out Western Europe is playing the role of a mere witness but also of a direct participant in the new outburst of confrontation coming from Washington. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0645 GMT 15 May 86 AU]/12766

EEC IMPORTS BAN PROTEST--Sofia, May 14 (BTA)--Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting today with Dr J.G.W. Faber, ambassador of the kingdom of the Netherlands to Bulgaria. The Netherlands is now chairman of the EEC Commission. Mr Lyuben Gotsev expressed the Bulgarian Government's protest on the occasion of the decision adopted by the EEC on May 12, 1986 on the halting of the imports of certain food products from a number of socialist states including Bulgaria. This decision, according to Mr Gotsev, was made in complete disregard for the only true information of the radiation levels in Bulgaria which is being fed daily to the EEC Commission. There is discriminatory one. [Sentence as received]. Mr Lyuben Gotsev appealed to the EEC competent authorities to immediately reexamine and refute the decision. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1614 GMT 14 May 86 AU]/12766

BALEV RETURNS FROM SED CONGRESS--The BCP delegation, headed by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has returned from Berlin. The delegation had participated in the 11th SED Congress at the invitation of the SED. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Dimitur Stanishev and by high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee. Ekkehard Richel, charge

d'affaires ad interim of the GDR Embassy in Sofia, was also among those present at the airport. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 86 p 6 AU]/12766

DYULGEROV-LED TU DELEGATION--On 12 May at the invitation of the Belgian General Labor Federation a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, led by its chairman, Petur Dyulgerov, arrived in Brussels. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 May 86 AU]/12766

FILIPOV AT RUSE OKRUG CONFERENCE--On 12 May in Ruse a conference of the okrug party, state, economic, and public aktiv took place. Petur Petrov, first secretary of the Ruse Okrug BCP Committee, read a report on the development of the okrug in the light of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the document "On a New Qualitative Growth of the Economy," developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Comrade Grisha Filipov spoke about the historic significance of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and on the basic tasks springing from the congress. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 12 May 86 AU]/12766

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS AWARDS--On 15 May Comrade Todor Zhivkov bestowed gold stars upon heroes of socialist labor, and Georgi Kimitrov orders and honorary insignia upon persons who have been awarded "people's" and "merited" titles; veterans of the revolutionary movement; political, public, and economic leaders; figures from the fields of science and arts; prominent workmen; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the State Council, Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially greeted the awarded persons on their high awards, and wished them good health, happiness, and new successes for the benefit of our homeland. [name indistinct], hero of socialist labor, expressed sincere gratitude to the party and state on behalf of the awarded persons. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 15 May 86 AU]/12766

EARTHQUAKE NEAR BLAGOEVGRAD--According to information published by the Geodesic Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, on 15 May at 1945 local time [1645 GMT], an earthquake has been registered. Its epicenter was in the area of Blagoevgrad. Its magnitude in the central zone was 5 to 6 degrees on the medvedev [words indistinct] scale, while in other regions of southwest Bulgaria its intensity was 3 to 4 degrees. There are no human casualties. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 May 86 AU]/12766

SPECIAL UN FUND--Sofia, May 9 (BTA)--The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has decided that this country make a voluntary contribution of \$150,000 to a special U.N. fund for overcoming the financial difficulties besetting the international organization. The gesture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria comes at a point when the United Nations is facing grave financial problems as a result of a budget deficit and of the U.S. decision to cut its contribution by 20 percent. As is known, this decision by the United States runs counter to the U.N. charter and definitely impeded the normal functioning of the international organization. Under the circumstances, the U.N. secretary general has called on all member countries to make voluntary contributions to the special U.N. fund, and at the beginning of May the General Assembly resumed its 40th

session to discuss the financial crisis of the organization. Bulgaria is among the first to respond to the secretary general's appeal. As is known, the U.S.S.R. has already announced its intention to contribute \$10 million to the special U.N. fund. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 9 May 86 AU]/12766

WOMEN'S PEACE MEETING--Blagoevgrad, May 10 (BTA)--Bulgarian and Greek women held their third cross-border meeting here. At a round table discussion, they considered various aspects of the right to work, and they stressed unanimously that this fundamental human right can be exercised in peaceful conditions only. Full support was expressed for the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone. Backing was voiced to the peace initiatives advanced by the heads of state or government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden. The greetings address by Ms Margarita Papandreou, president of the Pan-Hellenic Women's Union, was listened to attentively. She spoke in favor of the peace initiatives advanced by the six and by the Soviet Union, and she pointed out that the union she presides over is prepared to join such initiatives as would help maintain peace in the Balkans and worldwide. Before their departure, the representatives of women's organizations in Greece were the guests of Bulgarian households. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1630 GMT 10 May 86 AU]/12766

LEADERS PUBLIC APPEARANCES 2-10 MAY--Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 2 through 10 May reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses): Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a festive meeting in Sofia to mark the day of the Soviet press. (0900 GMT 5 May) Mikhaylov also attended a festive performance at the Sofia opera house on the occasion of the 50th birthday of soprano Blagovesta Karnobatlova, to whom he presented an award, after reading a greetings letter from Todor Zhivkov. (0800 GMT 8 May) Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a public meeting in Sofia to mark the birthday of Karl Marx. (1500 GMT 5 May) Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, commissioned the first trolleybus line in the town of Sliven. (1300 GMT 7 May) [Editorial Report] [AU]/12766

YOTOV-LED BCP DELEGATION--On 7 May the BCP delegation led by Comrade Yordan Yotov returned from the FRG. The delegation took part in the Eighth Congress of the German Communist Party. At Sofia airport it was greeted by Comrade Milko Balev. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 7 May 86 AU]/12766

CEMA LABOR CONFERENCE DELEGATES--Yesterday Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the leaders of the delegations taking part in the 18th session of the conference of the leaders of the state labor organs of the CEMA member-countries. He acquainted the guests with the most important tasks which our country is fulfilling in the field of labor and social work, tasks which stem from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Georgi Nachev, chairman of the Committee for Labor and Social Work, participated in the meeting, which was held in a cordial comradely atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 86 p 6 AU]/12766

MOROCCAN USFP DELEGATION--Sofia, May 8 (BTA)--Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front Organization, received today the delegation of the Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires (U.S.F.P.) of Morocco headed by Mr Habib Furkan, member of the Politburo of the CC of the U.S.F.P. Mr Pencho Kubadinski spoke about the Bulgarian successes in the construction of the advanced socialist society and about the tasks to be fulfilled in view of the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Special attention was paid to Bulgaria's peace loving foreign policy and to the efforts of the member-countries of the socialist community to curb the arms race and to eliminate the tension in international relations. The guests were briefed on the Fatherland Front's activities in connection with the elections scheduled for June 8, 1986. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 8 May 86 AU]/12766

CSO: 2200/119

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

STROUGAL, HUNGARY'S LAZAR ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD192114 Prague CTK in English 2013 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Prague, 19 May (CTK)—The Czechoslovak and Hungarian premiers, Lubomir Strougal and Gyorgy Lazar respectively, have expressed deep concern over the international situation which remains tense due to the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and NATO circles striving to achieve military superiority.

A communique issued here today in conclusion of the one-day visit to Czechoslovakia by Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar said that the two premiers had expressed full support for the Soviet peace program aimed at forming a comprehensive system of international security. They said the key task of the present was to prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space and to halt it on earth.

The two premiers called for a speedy implementation of the program of eliminating weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear ones, for a substantial reduction of conventional weapons and armies in Europe. They fully supported the Soviet proposals for an agreement on the total liquidation of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe the first step towards which would be to stop the deployment of these missiles in Western Europe.

The Czechoslovak and Hungarian premiers spoke highly of the Soviet Union's responsible stand on the issue of halting nuclear tests, of the extension of its unilateral moratorium on these tests, and in this context they condemned the misuse of the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident for campaigns against the USSR, the communique said.

The two premiers described the initiative to establish an extended zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe as an important step towards achieving complete and general liquidation of chemical weapons, and called for a more stable stage in pursuing the policy of detente and for transferring it into the military sphere. They also pointed out the need for intensifying work at the Stockholm conference and for responsible preparations for an all-European meeting in Vienna.

The two sides confirmed they would continue promoting cooperation with all countries and realistic forces which are ready to help reduce international tension and establish a climate of confidence in the world.

The two premiers voiced their solidarity with the nations fighting against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination and aiming to consolidate their political and economic independence. They expressed their opposition to all acts of state terrorism and use of force in foreign policy matters.

The premiers positively evaluated the present state and prospects of the development of Czechoslovak-Hungarian economic relations. The trade turnover in 1981-85 reached 6,800 million rubles, exceeding the anticipated level.

The communique stressed the important part played by specialization and cooperation in production, particularly in the automobile industry, in construction and farm machinery, sanitary equipment, products of electrical engineering, the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. The results attained so far are a good foundation for further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, the communique said.

Talks on coordinating national economic plans and the agreement on trade and payments for 1986-90 set a four-percent annual growth of trade and a total turnover of 8,500 million rubles. In the development of economic cooperation, the decisive part is to be played by engineering and the chemical industry, the communique said.

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CSO: 2020/137

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

STROUGAL RECEIVES GDR, HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS

LD221417 Prague CTK in English 1430 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Prague, 21 May (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today GDR Deputy Premier Horst Soelle.

They discussed results achieved in economic, scientific and technical cooperation between their countries and stressed interest in its further intensification.

The Czechoslovak premier also received today Chairman of the Hungarian State Committee for Technical Development Pal Tetenyi.

They dealt with questions concerning a more intensified expansion of cooperation and specialization in production and scientific technical cooperation. In this connection the two representatives pointed to the possibilities of joint steps in the research, development and introduction of modern technology in production.

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CSO: 2020/137

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INDRA ADDRESSES CLOSE OF FEDERAL ASSEMBLY 5-YEAR TERM

LD132119 Prague CTK in English 2025 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Prague, 13 May (CTK)--The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly ended its five-year term with today's 21st joint meeting of both chambers of the parliament--the House of the People and the House of Nations.

The Federal Assembly, the supreme organ of state power and the sole legislative body in this country, consists of 350 deputies elected for a five-year term. Both chambers are equal. Their existence is an expression and result of the Federative setup.

In its 1981-86 term, the Federal Assembly discussed and passed 43 bills. The new laws supported the application of new elements in the management and planning of the economy and helped to settle some social problems.

Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra stressed in his closing speech at the session today that the Federal Assembly participated in improving socialist democracy in Czechoslovakia, it helped to cope with the tasks of the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia and of the whole socialist community.

The general elections, in which new deputies to the Federal Assembly will be elected, will be held on 23-24 May. The House of the People and the House of Nations will meet for their constituent meetings on 10 June.

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CSO: 2020/137

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

HUSAK RECEIVES BRITISH PUBLISHER--Prague, 16 May (CTK)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today British publisher Robert Maxwell, chairman of the Pergamon Press Publishing House. The interview [as received] will be part of a collection of selected speeches and essays of Gustav Husak which is to be published by Pergamon Press. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1501 GMT 16 May 86 LD] /9274

CSO: 2020/137

POLITICS

POLAND

REPORTAGE ON JOURNALIST ASSOCIATION PLENUM

Pawlowska Remarks on Party Image

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 86 pp 3-5

[Text of speech by Anna Pawlowska at 20 Feb 86 session of the Administrative Plenum of the Polish Journalists Association: "Express What is Needed"]

[Excerpts] To compound the problem, the chairman, on inviting us here, outlined a very ambitious scope of discussion. "We want to discuss what we as a community of professionals desire to submit for deliberations at the [10th PZPR] Congress, what tasks of everyday journalistic work await us in the next few months, and how we view the nature of the propaganda and ideological campaign on the eve of the Congress." I should thus feel obliged to cover this scope of discussion, but I do not know whether I can cope with it properly.

The present text of the draft party program isolates -- I am not certain whether justifiably and warrantably -- "Tasks of the Mass Media" under a separate subheading. It mentions openness of public life and freedom of speech as elements of socialist democracy. I feel that two additional elements should be included, concerning which we as an interested community should contact the Congress Commission. First, notation to the effect that the party safeguards unrestricted access to all information that cannot be justifiably classified as state secrets. And second, that the party requires and shall continue to require a conscientious response to press criticism. Both these elements are among the fundamental components of political culture. Moreover, they are an indispensable prerequisite for rational journalism, as no one in this auditorium need be convinced.

In another part of the subsection, "Tasks of the Media," we find a mention of the technical development of facilities of the mass media. But anyone who thinks that the related provisions are only minimally concerned with such mundane matters as shortages of newsprint or the reconstruction of the existing printing-industry facilities is wrong. No such things! At once, the steed of satellite television is mounted.... Let me make in this connection the tactless remark that, unless urgent measures are taken to halt the process of pauperization of the journalistic community, this will prove a steed whom no one can mount.

Here perhaps I will take the liberty of making just one comment concerning our profession. The inter-congress period is nearing its end. To everyone who "dabbles in politics" this has obviously been an unusual period. Throughout this period there existed that fragment of national life which in modern societies is shaped by the mass media, that is, by journalists. In addition to all the tasks now facing us, in my opinion, a time and a place should be found for assessing -- by now quite calmly, without emotion and without animosity -- all that our profession has done or forbore to do during the inter-congress period. Not in order to argue who was "more right" and who merely "right," but in order to bear in mind what a great, and sometimes extremely burdensome, responsibility rests on us, on our profession, on every manuscript, microphone, and camera. In order to bear in mind that there are circumstances when pointing one's finger at the editor-in-chief, at the censor, or at the department, will not help at all, that there are times when everyone is on his own, holding the manuscript with his own hand, with his own head and (let me apologize for what may be an improper terminology) and his own conscience and responsibility for every word that may be published or broadcast.

A party congress always means looking both backward, at the road traveled, and forward, at the road to be traveled; this time, in connection with the new party program, this look glances exceptionally far ahead into the future. Our profession is such that we are deal chiefly with social awareness. I am not qualified to present an evaluation of the current state of social awareness, and the more so I am reluctant to refer to those recently fashionable "indicators of optimism" being so industriously measured by Col Kwiatkowski [the director of the official Public Opinion Survey Center]. I thus beg your indulgence for voicing my unscholarly personal views on the question of social awareness.

The principal barrier to be overcome is the public's lack of faith that the individual, a group of individuals, or the community can genuinely influence the shape of the present and the future, and that the measures being taken under the auspices of the party and the authorities are feasible -- a lack of faith that still persists among a substantial segment of the society. This is hardly the time and place to consider the reasons for this lack of faith and the role played in it by both the activities of the political enemy and our own former -- and perhaps not only former -- faults. One thing matters most: this public mood is a manifestation of social mistrust in the nation's own strength, of passivity. Incidentally, this is the exact converse of the stereotype which we are fostering about ourselves. What a dismal paradox!

Let us not delude ourselves, in this connection, by thinking that at least the party, entirely and without exceptions, is free of such doubts. It is not. After all, it is nothing else than a segment of the society. Wojciech Jaruzelski's has appealed for making possible what is necessary, for aggressively combatting such moods of impotence. Still, I am not certain whether we realize fully how varied and tenuous nowadays are the views held in our society on what is needed.

I consider the propaganda, including the mass media, or rather principally the mass media, to have a special obligation to focus on the social negotiation of the goals which should be regarded as needed for the next 5-year period, and

to indicate without dissimulating all the conditions that must be met in order for these goals to be feasible. It is not by accident that I stress the words, "without dissimulating." Quid pro quo may be a brutal principle, but it applies and is proved by the experience of each and all.

It is often said recently that prosaic goals will not enthuse the society, and especially the rising generation. Let me say that, the more so, no one will be enthused nowadays by visions that are divorced from reality. The consequences of the economic crisis have passed from the acute stage to a no less menacing stage viewed as chronic. For the first time, according to my observations, for about a year now, a feeling of peril to the stability of the society has spread from pensioners and economically weakest groups to other social groups. This is no joke. This is an alarming signal. What is surprising, or perhaps not surprising, is that this feeling of peril had been absent while we actually were at the nadir of the crisis, that it was engendered only by the situation that has since arisen and that is precisely regarded as lasting: to be sure, there is now no absolute shortage of either money or goods, but none are available in sufficient quantities either, nor are their supplies rising sufficiently rapidly and markedly to warrant peaceful sleep at night.

The more farsighted individuals, including some of us journalists as well, had warned 3 or 4 years ago that we should not grow habituated to the crisis! Unfortunately the adaptability of human nature has won. And this precisely has to be combatted and overcome by pointing out -- explicitly but tactfully -- that this habituation has a degrading effect on the individual and the community. To be sure, were the renaissance of religiosity allegedly occurring in our country to be considered seriously, one could take refuge in the saying, "The Lord visits a cross upon those whom He loves," but apparently this renaissance too is not sufficiently pervasive.

But speaking seriously I do not mean at all to conclude from this that there is a need for a defensive, muted, siege-mentality propaganda. On the contrary, I am convinced that the present state of social awareness should be attacked offensively and sharply. But, in awareness of that state, this offensive should be conducted seriously and, most important, without even a trace of demagogy. That pomposity which our propaganda apparently loves with an undying love elevates in spirit only those who practice it. As for others, at most it irritates if not amuses them.

There is an abundance of some good and very good propaganda aspects to the draft party program, particularly as regards the experience of the past 5-year period. Focusing on these aspects in consonance with, rather than in conflict with, the rhythm of social awareness affords the opportunity for transforming that awareness, freeing it from the fetters of psychological impotence and organizing a rational social effort. And this is, after all, our task.

The caesura of August 1980 [the rise of Solidarity] will remain to the present rising and middle-aged generation as permanent as the caesura of October 1956 [worker riots in Poznan] is to my generation. In theory, we all grasp the continuity of the postwar developmental process. But subjectively we experience clearly these dates as moments at which something had closed and then reopened in that process. Now it seems very important to me to initiate,

by now from a certain vantage point, a dialogue on what specifically was "opened" in Poland in connection with the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. We have already devoted sufficient, if not excessive attention, to what had been "closed." In defining the nature of socialist renewal we must often -- too often, in my opinion -- resort to enumerating things to which "there is no return." This approach was fine in 1981, but it no longer works in 1986.

The congress campaign now underway is extremely longlasting, considering that it will continue until the very end of this year. This presents us with both a great difficulty and a great opportunity. The difficulty consists chiefly in not boring the readers and viewers, in not repeating oneself, in not getting trapped into a stereotype unbearable to the public. As for the opportunity, it is afforded by the possibility to take a long breath, to plan propaganda activities properly, to organize a steady growth in interest, and to apportion information in measure with the perception span.

This suggests at once a comment which I am bound to voice irrespective of the presence of comrades from the Propaganda Department in this auditorium. It is obvious that the ability of, say, a party activist, to assimilate congress information differs from the ability of, say, a female reader of PRZYJACIOLKA [a women's magazine]. I am therefore greatly apprehensive of the manner which is increasingly adopted by propaganda-control centers, and which I will term the chorusing method. I prize solo-voice propaganda much more highly and am convinced of its greater effectiveness.

The aforementioned perception span is a question of not just quantity but also content and argumentation. After all, we as journalists are dealing with extremely differentiated readership and viewer audiences, and the seller market so far as the press is concerned is as bad as the footwear market [i.e., the choice is limited].

Lastly, there is the question of the image of the party as presented to the society. It should finally be a dynamic rather than static image. The image of a conferring party should finally be replaced with the image of a proactive party. But to a broad segment of the society what matters most is those party measures which are being carried out in the community, which do something for the community, or which force the community to do something. Such measures are numerous, and they occur in plants, counties, and schools. It is they above all that should compose the image of the party.

One more thing: we should prove by specifics that the party, in an overwhelming majority of its organizations and echelons, can accomplish a great deal, that it is influencing events, and is capable of transforming the reality. But it seems to me no less important to demonstrate specifically that the party, the authorities, the government, lack an unlimited thaumaturgic power.

After all, it can be stated without fearing to commit a mistake that it is precisely at present, in the period between the Ninth and 10th congresses, that generational succession is taking place within the party. I would say that this is the second explicit postwar generational succession. By now those departing from the party are simply persons born before the war and raised in

People's Poland during its first years of existence. This generational change is also introducing qualitatively new modifications into the party and, more broadly, into political life. What modifications? This is precisely the question that should be answered by a journalist's perceptivity, which should be of great interest from the professional point of view. In this way, though not solely in this way, "the same, though not the same" party is being born.

There is much that could be faulted as regards the current text of the draft party program: the length of the document, the imperviousness of the language, and the generalities expressed on certain issues. But it allows at least a rough answer to the question of what do the communists want, what would they want this land on the Vistula to be like, and what are they proposing to the nation as a choice for the coming years. This is hardly little. This is, under our conditions, probably even a great deal.

Let us then keep the role of a small and humble drummer beating in rhythm with the great and bold thought of our fellow party comrades and our fellow citizens.

Effective Criticism Important

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 86 pp 6-7

["Unauthorized editorial abridgment" of speech by Leonard Wachalski under the rubric "Discussion at the Administrative Plenum (of 20 Feb 86) of the Polish Journalists Association"]

[Excerpts] The speaker declared that special attention should be paid to avoiding mistakes. By way of an example he reported the following fact: a week previously [Feb 86], when the temperatures fell to minus 20 degrees Centigrade, central heating boilers were shut off in a large part of midtown Poznan owing to a coal shortage. "So this is a contribution to the right to criticism and the right to information. No one has pressured me, but I was asked not to mention this topic in the newspaper, because there was no fuel. Such occurrences are quite unfortunate. This is not just a mere irritant, because in this period, during the winter vacations, children had to shiver with cold in unheated homes and were naturally exposed to listening to maledictions about the resulting chaos, and when subsequently they returned to school they learned from their teachers that coal is our national wealth, etc. Somebody here has lost his credibility: either the teachers or we. Speaking of mistakes, I of course do not believe that we can eliminate them completely, but we can make an effort to reduce them to a minimum during the present period."

Another issue broached by the speaker concerned pre-Congress discussions at the province level. "My newspaper is immoderate on this subject, which it obsessively discusses, if I may say so. And when we also consider the mountain of reports and materials on the subject that is being published, it looks like we are merciless toward our readers."

Further, the speaker shared his reflections on work, cadre policy, criticism, and concrete action. "For work is of an integrative nature; it is a factor in

national accord. We should thus combat all manifestations of poor work. An individual's qualifications should be decisive to his role at work and in the society. If we mention advancement, we should indeed advance those who are best at their work rather than 'our people,' as experience most often demonstrates. It is thus good that this point is contained in the draft party program, and it would be good if the press, radio and television were to discuss this in detail."

"I don't know why," the speaker continued, "but this is a methodological curse: we are focusing on acting through criticism. We criticize and then countermeasures are taken and, as a result, we boast that, thanks to us, everything has been settled at the proper level. A large part of criticism of this kind begs the question of what is actually happening. But please don't think that I am opposed to criticism. On the contrary, I believe that every journalist appreciates the role and importance of criticism. The point rather is that we cannot act so onesidedly by resorting to criticism alone to accomplish anything. Did the head of state himself have to intervene after he had seen the filthy lavatories in Piastow? Could not this have been settled by unannounced visits by lower-level authorities? This is a matter of tremendous importance and it should be presented in the proper manner instead of being immediately exposed on television."

Further, the speaker wondered whether are we presenting to the society an authentic image of the party by criticizing it incessantly. After all, the party performs well in many domains, and this should be publicized. He continued, "I believe that incessant criticism is not the way to win credibility and trust. I support presenting an image of the party and state that corresponds to reality."

Next, Editor Wachalski discussed the issue of concrete action. He declared that he believes that "No one among us, who derive our living from words, believes in the omnipotence of words. The belief in such omnipotence is naive; what we need instead is deeds. Prosaic goals will not cause anyone to sprout wings, nor will excessive fantasizing produce an echo and reach hearts and minds. However, it is not we who create the deeds. Hence the appeal to our guests from the Propaganda Department of the [PZPR] Central Committee."

In conclusion, the speaker added: "I too am opposed to indicators of optimism, especially as they are provided to adults, but after the experiences of the recent difficult years in our journalistic work I have the right to declare that we shall cope with the tasks posed to us before the Congress. This confidence is strengthened in me by the fact that we are a small but mighty team, and that despite the pauper salaries paid in our profession at present, there is always something in it for us."

Honesty in Reporting Urged

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 86 p 7

["Unauthorized editorial abridgment" of speech by Andrzej Magdon under the rubric "Discussion at the Administrative Plenum (of 20 Feb 86) of the Polish Journalists Association"]

[Excerpts] "I work for a Krakow afternoon daily. Its editorial team consists of people who have to a varying degree been driven over by the locomotive of history. But curiously enough, after the draft Congress program was published, it evoked authentic interest. This program is being read despite its professorial shortcomings. To be sure, it pays greater attention to what is to be done rather than to how it is to be done. And it is read not only by my colleagues but by the nation as a whole.

"On the day on which TRYBUNA LUDU had published the draft Congress program, I took it home to read in the evening. But what had I seen earlier on the daily television news broadcast? It showed a reporter asking a dockyard worker on the morning shift what he thought of the program. However, the reporter found a "decoy," as the young say, who declared that this program is important to the country, etc., although we could tell that probably both the reporter and the worker had not yet read the program, because they simply did not yet have time to read it, as the interview was conducted early in the morning.

"Why this haste? To be sure, television is a mass medium that must act quickly and operatively, but such clumsy errors, motivated by haste, however well-intentioned, may nullify the credibility of what we want to show."

Generational Changes, Critiques Discussed

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 86 pp 7-8

["Unauthorized editorial abridgment" of speech by Bronislaw Zapala under the rubric "Discussion at Administrative Plenum (of 20 Feb 86) of the Polish Association of Journalists"]

[Excerpts] "There exists a great temptation to resort to old methods and schemas in propaganda as a whole when discussing the preparations for the party congress. Andrzej Magdon has drawn attention here to the interview with the shipyard worker in the evening TV news program. Haste of this type is extremely dangerous.

"The extent to which [the press] has been interviewing individual party members concerning the party congress varies. Yet the question of the actual present state of our party to be answered in this connection is not trivial; it is a fundamental question. It is coupled to the question of what is its actual influence at the grassroots level, where that influence is most needed. It is also coupled to the question of how do the problems of party groups and basic party organizations in reality reach plant committees and plant management, and how are the problems arising there being resolved. I believe that not only there is something to say about these question but also the forms of influencing and winning over our readers can be perfected.

"It is true that a generational change is taking place within the party, but it also is taking place within our editorial teams. Fortunately, the rising generation entering our profession has gained some experience in the Sejm election campaign, as well as in the campaigns for elections to people's

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councils, but this will be its first exposure to a political campaign as important and significant as the present Congress campaign."

Next, the speaker dealt with the topic of the fight against abuses, the struggle for the moral health of the nation, agreeing with Editor Pawlowska that this cannot be a secondary problem. He declared that the situation is more complicated than it might seem. "For here we are dealing with problems of criticism. [Investigative reporting] requires asking questions at various bureaus, offices, and agencies. This triggers a kind of warning signal for those whom such criticism may harm. Sometimes people are pressured for having blown the whistle on various problems and abuses which had been swept under the rug. Later, the same individuals contact reporters or editors and request that they drop the subject.

"The state administration is extremely sensitive to any criticism. The Province Office or the Province Governor's Office often wants to muffle blatant affairs which should be branded publicly. I think that the proper climate also is needed for such matters. It is not that I am in favor of making a red herring of social evils; it is rather that I am in favor of more effective criticism of such occurrences and their consequences.

"It is no accident that at present we are devoting the principal attention to Worker-Peasant Inspection, because this kind of inspection is in fashion nowadays. We are not analyzing the often far-reaching findings of PIH [State Inspectorate of Trade] and other types of inspection dealing with the actual performance of many enterprises operating on cost-accounting basis. These concern many problems, including incentive systems as well. I wish that a good incentive system would be offered to our profession as well."

Journalist Profession Praised

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 86 pp 8-9

["Unauthorized editorial abridgment" of speech by Wojciech Krasucki under the rubric "Discussion at Administrative Plenum (of 20 Feb 86) of the Polish Journalists Association"]

[Excerpts] "I have been pondering the question which has been asked during this discussion: are we going to bore the reader? Let me answer honestly: I think that we will, which I do not fear that much. For it is impossible to publish all that has to be published and still to content all readers. Ridicule is, however, much more dangerous.

"To return to the topic, it seems to me that we are facing rather original tasks. I am not quite in agreement with what Anna Pawlowska stated in her excellent address. For it is not true that "no miracle can breathe life into remembrances of the past," as the poet says. They can be "breathed into life" again not by a miracle but by human mentality, by the resistance that arises. For there are flexible individuals to be found everywhere, individuals who understand broadly conceived reform and renewal, who desire and can act in a new manner, and there also are some who, even with the best intentions, will continue to act in the old manner in order that things would not get worse but

be better than they are. And if we acknowledge this as something evident, the collision between these mindsets is among the highly important tasks of the pre-Congress campaign. As I conclude from reading our press, it does not shy away from such collisions. But I would not fear criticism, against whose excess somebody here has warned. Criticism is needed. Let us not clamor, "Criticism, yes, comrades, but constructive criticism." Although perhaps this will come too.... Let us not fear criticism at a time when a veritable "propaganda of success" is sometimes trumpeted, especially from television screens.

"There is another and more complicated problem. The reality is known and nowadays we discuss it much more openly and honestly than in the past. It cannot inspire optimism. It should instead lead to a realistic mode of thinking. It is true too that we are tormented by the reality. But we are part of the society: why should we feel less tormented than others, the more so considering that we must continually refer to that reality?

"And here I revert to what I defined as the originality of our tasks. Perhaps, finally, we can appreciate the need to face reality and, instead of telling fortunes from coffee dregs and promising mountains of gold to people, we could stride more boldly in a direction which I would term 'leaning forward.' By this I mean exploring the shape and image of Poland in various leading fields. I think that this 'leaning forward' dispenses with the error threshold or even with the possibility of errors. Yes, mistakes will occur. Ideas may even prove to be completely unfeasible. That is good! If the reality is gray, let it be gray; if it is difficult, let it be difficult: the point is, of course, to create an atmosphere stimulating a passion for creative thinking, for exploration of solutions, rather than to indulge in fiction. Let each of us do it on his own. As for the reporter, he should make more effective not only his gray cells -- as the ugly phrase goes -- but also his interviewees and heroes.

"By contrast with certain public views on our journalist community that reach us, I believe that present-day journalism is thinking journalism. We prove this ourselves by addressing to ourselves many comments and reservations. Journalists not only are members of the Press Council, which is natural, but also have again been elected to Sejm, to its Socioeconomic Council, and are sitting on various commissions of the party, the allied political parties, secular Catholic associations, and in various other bodies, commissions, and teams. Apparently, they are needed and useful there.

"I speak of this subject because certain people seem to have forgotten that it is no accident that, despite the insanities that also occurred on Foksal Street, ours was the first creative profession whose members rallied and closed their ranks during politically difficult times. I will not elaborate on this point, but I wish that judgments of our community would also take into account the favorable changes occurring within it. I am making this reflection upon the request of colleagues from the Warsaw press department as well, and I am making it in the conviction that it is needed.

"Today's discussion before the 10th Congress is not just a pretext for making these comments, because they relate to the principal topic of the discussion. When I propose that we "lean forward" into the future, that we explore

solutions, I am doing this in the belief that most of us are not merely thinking of our own salaries or personal concerns.

"Our profession is always hazardous. What we do is appreciated. I thus have a request to the decisionmakers. It sometimes happens, particularly at various local agencies, that the evaluation of the local press is performed in the same manner as an inventory-taking at a store. The number of the titles and rubrics that include the words 'Before [the 10th party congress] and 'Concerning' is added up; besides, I need not be more specific. Comrades, help the editors of the local press, prompt the individuals who are your arm in the provinces, the individuals who are co-decisionmakers, to abandon such bureaucratic 'head-counting.'"

Call to Change PZPR Name

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 86 p 9

["Unauthorized editorial abridgment" of speech by Jan Werner under the rubric "Discussion at Administrative Plenum (of 20 Feb 86) of the Polish Journalists Association"]

[Text] The speaker presented two proposals. The first was that the Polish United Worker Party be renamed the Polish Communist Party, and the second that a basic party organization be set up at the Warsaw press and agency branches of the Polish Journalists Association, in order to associate party members from numerically small editorial teams.

Program, Paper Shortage, Arrogance Noted

["Unauthorized editorial abridgment" of speech by Zdzislaw Jastrzebski under the rubric, "Discussion at Administrative Plenum (of 20 Feb 86) of the Polish Journalists Association"]

"As recently as last night I took part in a session of the Executive Board of the Bydgoszcz Province PZPR Committee, devoted chiefly to evaluating party topics publicized in the local mass media. The topic was treated in, so to speak, a very PRON-like manner [PRON -- Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth]; the invited guests included not only editors and secretaries of party organizations at newspapers and radio stations at the immediate disposal of the province committee or the Polish United Worker Party in general. It is interesting and probably worthwhile to mention to this audience that the members of the Executive Board, workers and peasants, demand categorically and resolutely an increase in the circulation of the daily press, and I believe that through another channel this will reach Comrade Jachacz [director of a propaganda department under the PZPR Central Committee] and even nearer the top. We are habituated, in the negative meaning of the word, to this kind of occurrences. And here credit should be given to the person who mentioned ahead of me in the discussion here that we should not become used to living under [economic, political] crisis conditions. Both workers and peasants are declaring that they would very willingly discuss the draft party program on condition that it be made available to them. This was mentioned by the first secretary of the plant PZPR committee in behalf of the personnel of the

Organika-ZACHEM Organic Chemistry Works in Bydgoszcz -- the very same plant whose former worker self-government allegedly wanted to adopt the Rev Popieluszko [a Catholic activist murdered by security police] as its patron. Yes, this is the same plant and the same workforce that now desires to get hold of a copy of the draft party program.

"What the plant party committee secretary also mentioned, and what I have personally verified, is that at these first meetings, which perhaps are endlessly being televised but which are interested in improving Poland and even more so in preventing a deterioration of the situation, many nonparty members took part in the discussion of the draft party program. These numerous nonparty members hold other views but are afire with the conviction that the complex whole of activities preceding the 10th PZPR Congress simply affords a great national opportunity which may not be wasted or ignored. I believe that this is not symptomatic of my own Bydgoszcz region alone.

"I am speaking so much about press circulation, because I share the view of many people -- including reporters who are much more experienced and competent than I -- that newsprint allocations in this country are poorly organized. This simply is a situation which is getting no better.

"This is a matter which, I believe, will not be ignored by the Press Council as well as by the heads of the Polish Journalists Association. We as the administrative plenum should pursue more persistently and consistently the aim of getting increased allocations of newsprint. The decline in newspaper circulation is described in a recent issue of PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY. How does it happen that in such a situation new publishing titles are appearing or going to appear? Well, either we can afford them or we cannot. More information on this topic is needed, so that we would not make unjustified requests.

"Lastly, I wish to express my view, too, on the opinion voiced in this room concerning the level at which discussion should be undertaken on democracy, legality, arrogance of power, and all those aspects of what we term the old style, which are returning anew.

"Perhaps I am alone in my belief, but I feel somehow bothered by the inflated self-assurance now reigning among the individuals who hold office by election or by appointment. I am not referring to any particular level of office or any particular milieu. Following the announcement of the names of winners of recent elections to people's councils, self-government bodies and, especially, Sejm, deplorable as it is, people have been telephoning editorial offices of the press and complaining that the same candidates who had previously sought votes so eagerly and treated concierges and charwomen with respect, do not treat others as equals now that their aspirations have reached their apogee.

"This is certainly a publicistic topic, and it certainly is not of a narrowly local nature. I do not know whether we can succeed in effectively counteracting such manifestations of arrogance of office without the support of our everyday clients -- radio audiences, television viewers, newspaper readers, as well as of all agencies."

Favors Continued Criticism

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 86 p 11

["Unauthorized editorial abridgment" of speech by Anna Wozniak-Niedziela under the rubric "Discussion at Administrative Plenum (of 20 Feb 1986) of the Polish Journalists Association"]

[Text] The speakeress commenced her address by citing the familiar witticism (...) not because she planned to amuse those present but because the jokes circulating in the nation also reflect, as it were, what people are thinking, what we are thinking. She declared, "I belong to those who do not view the officially examined 'indicators of optimism' as quite genuine."

Next, Editor Wozniak-Niedziela commented on the speech [by Anna Pawlowska] with which the discussion was started, in particular, on dispensing with the need for us to sing in a chorus. Developing this idea, she referred to the recommendations made at the recent meeting of and discussion within the journalist community of Katowice: "We could propose to our readers and customers something that might be termed the propaganda of participation. This is a very broad formula. It also accommodates the concept of criticism. Here I am not in agreement with Leonard Wachalski, who claimed that there is too much criticism. Perhaps our criticism is not what it should be, but there is never too much of it, because optimism also is engendered by openness of criticism. It is precisely this concept of participation that encompasses the entire propaganda campaign associated with the 10th party congress, under which we will not only report on meetings and whether the program will change or not but also show to people that there is something for them to do and that there is room in this cause for every citizen. Of course, all this can be done with the aid of reportorial vignettes under the heading 'We're Looking for Problem-Solvers,' but I think we should fear such vignettes." Next, Editor Wozniak-Niedziela quoted the opinion of members of the major party organizations of Katowice who, when asked by reporters from a local newspaper how they visualize the propaganda prior to the party congress, answered: "Don't write vignettes, and don't use rubric headings, because nobody is reading them."

Concluding her comments, Editor Anna Wozniak declared, "I think that the well-known anecdotal pearl of wisdom, 'Let's not do it on our knees; let's do it right,' applies also to us, to our profession."

Press Approach to Program Draft

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 86 pp 11-12

["Unauthorized editorial abridgment" of speech by Henryk Walenda under the rubric "Discussion at Administrative Plenum (of 20 Feb 86) of the Polish Journalists Association"]

[Excerpts] "At our newspaper [DZIENNIK LODZKI] we devised, for example, a formula for the discussion of that congress and the party program by nonparty members, since they account for the majority of our readers, a formula such

that these people would not say at a certain moment, 'What do I care if communists are being elected to new offices.' These readers should be made aware -- and this in my opinion is a most difficult problem -- that that is a program for the entire society and not just for those who carry party membership cards. At the same time, disturbing things are happening. We at our newspaper conceived a formula for presenting the party program by means of selected citations from domains which seem important to us: national consensus, the role of the intelligentsia, culture, and science. Three or four days later somebody from the so-called province [party] echelon telephoned us and asked why we were not discussing the program itself. The problem was that we did not attribute the source of the citations, except at the very bottom, where it was printed, 'From the draft PZPR program.' Such attribution seemed sufficient to us. It thus should be borne in mind that such 'labeling' problems will arise here and there, but I don't think that this is a matter over which we should lose any sleep."

Program Dissemination, Party Image

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 86 pp 12-13

["Unauthorized editorial abridgment" of speech by Bogdan Jachacz under the rubric, "Discussion at Administrative Plenum (of 20 Feb 86) of the Polish Journalists Association"]

[Excerpts] "The Plenum of the Administrative Board of the Polish Association of Journalists is discussing today an important and highly topical issue. Its tone was set by Editor Pawlowska in her wise and eloquent address. We are now witnessing the interesting discussion thus initiated.

"What moment are we living at? I unhesitatingly state that we are living at a decisive moment, as Editor Pawlowska also has mentioned. It is precisely now, and during the next few months, that the line of the 10th Congress is becoming crystallized. It is being conceived in the course of the currently commencing discussion of the draft party program. This draft has aroused lively interest at basic party organizations, and it struck an authentic chord. It depends on the next couple of months whether the line of the 10th Congress will be a mere continuation of the line of the Ninth Congress, or whether it will further develop that latter line. In other words, whether we shall mark time, whether we shall retreat and the old will begin to return anew, as a colleague has observed during this discussion, or whether we shall in the next few years take a stride forward toward the further ordering of our Polish mansion so that life in it would be normal, peaceful, secure and increasingly comfortable -- and this is a mansion that still remains under a general repair whose end is distant.

"Will those next few months strengthen the party's will to stride on the road of socialist renewal, or will they strengthen the temptation to return to the old rutted track, to the ease and routine of compromised old experiences? And will that period promote the strengthening and widening of the base of national consensus, or shall we just mark time and jointly complain about the apathy and feelings of impotence and mistrust prevailing among a substantial segment of our society. What is going to happen next to the economic reform?

Will it fortify the work ethic? Will it be faithful to the idea of social justice? Will it serve to tap human resources and promote a wise cadre policy? The answers to these and many other questions will be provided precisely during the next few months, through collective thinking and discussion. In this struggle we too shall take part -- the press, radio, television, every editorial team, and every reporter. In this connection, each of us will each day face the question of which side he is on.

"We are confronting the task of popularizing the draft party program. This program is of a public nature, and hence the Polish Journalists Association too can make its own journalistic contribution to shaping that program, making it a realistic program that would provide a momentum for nationwide action to promote making truly possible what is needed for Poland and Poles. We also face organizing public discussion of that draft in the press, radio, and television, with the participation of both party and nonparty members. This implies a need to explore and circulate new editorial ideas, to invite readers, radio listeners, and TV viewers to a mutual dialogue about our Polish issues, about great problems, perils, and opportunities for socioeconomic development. Nothing can substitute for our profession, and no one can substitute for us in organizing that discussion in the press, radio, and television. Editor Wozniak referred in this room to the so-called propaganda of participation. I support this, while at the same time rejecting both the propaganda of success and the propaganda of disaster. In this connection, I believe that in the next few months the press, radio, and television should provide broad access to party and nonparty members and publicize their comments, critical opinions, and suggestions.

"A few words about press criticism. Is there too much of it or too little? I too am disturbed over whether the publicity given by the mass media to so many instances of abuses, mismanagement, and waste, might not strengthen the public conviction that we are sinking in the quagmire of that mismanagement, from which it is difficult to escape, that we are powerless toward it. I believe that in the press, radio, and television there is still too little wise and deliberate criticism, that is, criticism based on a plan of action by its journalistic makers, on specific goals for criticizing and interceding, on particular proofs and arguments, on knowledge of its weak points, on knowledge of its supporters, on knowledge of the next move to be made. There is still too little criticism of the kind that creates facts, and yet it is only by facts that we can win people over to our program.

"Do we as journalists have the possibility of creating facts? Yes, we do. Let me refer to a recent example, namely, an article in TRYBUNA LUDU, the newspaper of the party's Central Committee, which questions the results of last year's implementation of housing construction plans. It was not easy for TRYBUNA LUDU to write on this topic. This is yet another proof that a struggle between new and "old" approaches to our problems is under way. And journalists are willy-nilly a party in that struggle. After all, it was the press that had published information about the supposedly satisfactory fulfillment of the housing construction plan, yet a couple of days later TRYBUNA LUDU stated that the fulfillment was not that good. Its revelatory article attracted the interest of party echelons in Warsaw and Krakow, which decided to punish those responsible for padding construction statistics. TRYBUNA LUDU created

portentous facts. I am in favor of such wise critical activity of the press, radio, and television. May there be much more of it!

"With regard to the opinion of Editor Magdon concerning the criteria for evaluating the press, and especially regional press, let me repeat what we have repeatedly stated. We are against evaluations in terms of square centimeters, and we are against labels, vignettes, and appending to every press article rubrics-slogans of the type, 'Before the 10th Congress,' or 'Taking the Road of the Program Toward....' We are against flatulent references to so-called protocol, against the exercise of court ceremonials with the aid of the mass media. To the reader the nature of the discussion at a conference, a meeting, or a plenary session matters more than the identity of the persons sitting in its presidium.

"How is the party to be depicted? How are its image and accomplishments to be depicted? First, stop the deafening applause, stop placing the party on a pedestal, that is, use moderation. It is up to us not to bore the reader and television viewer with articles on party matters.

"The image of the party, what it is like today, what has it accomplished? We should be aware of the past. We should show respect for the party's accomplishments in these recent extremely difficult years, but without looking at them through rose-colored glasses. As known, the situation in many fields is still very difficult. Great effort must be expended on attaining every additional fraction of a percent of industrial output and productivity. In many people the feeling of a secure life has been undermined. That is all the more reason why we should avoid flattery and triumphal tones in propaganda.

"Let us speak of the party as it is. Let us describe its relationship with the people, how it works with the people, and how it treats nonparty members. Let us show how much it has changed, what conclusions it has drawn from its period of self-examination during the years 1980-1981, before and after 13 December [date of imposition of martial law]. I believe that one of the greatest accomplishments of the party during that period -- but how to measure it? how to show it? -- was what happened in the awareness and attitudes of party members, of those two million who stuck to the party for better or worse. Let us show the party in its daily work through examples of ordinary common party members, not at the province-echelon level but at the workplace, in the county offices, at the enterprise, institute, or school, or where a party member lives and works together with his nonparty comrade. Let us show party members as individuals who have their own thoughts, views, and successes, but who also have at times experienced defeats, moments of weakness, and doubts, because they are normal and therefore fallible human beings.

"Let us show the party struggling against evils that are so numerous that no single sack can accommodate them. Let us show a party aware of its responsibility for national issues, a party that more and more energetically wields the broom with which every domain of our life must be swept, a party that heads social discontent and criticism and organizes people to clean Augean stables. It is our social and moral duty to accompany the party in this difficult struggle, which does not lack for 'enemies' accustomed to think and work in the old style."

Critique of Authorities, 'Nomenklatura'

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 86 pp 13-14

["Unauthorized editorial abridgment" of speech by Jan Poprawski under the rubric "Discussion at Administrative Plenum (of 20 Feb 86) of the Polish Journalists Association"]

[Text] "I should like to discuss certain issues which perturb our profession and cause us, while exercising our reportorial duties, not to feel the gratification that we should expect and that, given the extremely difficult present-day situation, we should have the right to expect in carrying out our duties. Now, it unfortunately happens more and more often that our experience, the opinions we draw from contacts with the public, diverges from the opinions of local authorities. And we are observing a kind of pertinacious reversion to certain old compromised styles of action. I am referring to many instances, but I would like to dwell on two. First, there is this incomprehensible restoration of facadism in the actions of the authorities, particularly province and municipal authorities. This year we are celebrating the fortieth anniversary of everything that has arisen and exists in the Recovered Western Territories. In this connection, there is simply a plague of meetings and anniversary ceremonies, and if we add to this the ceaseless celebrations of various other anniversaries, the various conferences, then properly speaking, if all this is to be reported on in accordance with every suggestion, it would fill the entire newspaper, leaving no room for anything else. Here I'll take the liberty of making a personal reflection, because my colleagues have not authorized me to infer such a far-reaching conclusion, namely, are not certain people by chance thinking too far ahead, thinking of the reports-elections campaign which is to follow the 10th Congress and confirm or not confirm them in their offices, instead of thinking of the 10th Congress itself and of the evaluation of our accomplishments in the period since the Ninth Congress?

"The other matter is that there are certain issues on which old views are stubbornly adhered to. I refer to the question of cadre policy that has already been raised several times among those present here. Much in this field has changed to the better. But I make bold to claim that the changes are limited to situations in which holding an executive position involves specific responsibilities for which one is liable for at most a couple of months, a year, or two. But this excludes certain domains which are regarded simply as the domains of cadre garbage heap, so to speak. I will not here touch upon matters about which we feel especially keenly, certain groups of people who have reached positions of chairmen and directors from which they cannot be removed. Colleagues, let me give you an eloquent example so as to simply make credible what I am talking about. In Koszalin there exists a certain artistic institution whose performance is, incidentally, steadily deteriorating, and which a couple of years ago had 48 employees and one director and used to accomplish something. Now it has 18 employees and three directors and, what is even more laughable, it has a vacancy for a fourth, because none of the three directors has any artistic qualifications. Unfortunately, it just so happens that things of this kind occur chiefly in the domain which is of the greatest

interest to us -- in the domain of superstructure such as enlightenment, culture, and the press.

"Let me give an example from my own turf. It seems that we have been working quite hard in the last couple of years to convince our colleagues, especially the younger ones, of the credibility of official declarations. But something happened that, though I will not characterize it as traumatic, has astonished, yes, simply astonished our journalist community. I refer to the recall of Wieslaw Wisniewski from the post of editor-in-chief of ZBLIZENIA. Let me briefly describe the background in case some of the colleagues present here do not know who he is: he is the editor-in-chief of a province weekly, the editor of a periodical which last year was singled out as the best province weekly in Poland. That comrade has been four times the recipient of awards by ZYCIE PARTII, including the first award for outstanding party publicistics. He was recalled for engaging in improper party publicistics, that being the third-ranking accusation, with the principal accusation sounding odd, to say the least, namely, 'arrogance toward the authorities.' Were we to trace the successive arguments put forward against that comrade, we would be reminded of an anecdote about an American judge who said, 'Just give me the man, and I'll always find some or other legal provision under which he can be condemned.'

"Of course, none of us refuses to the political decisionmakers of our party the right to make personnel decisions, but there exists such a document as 'Principles for the Party's Conduct in Cadre Policies,' and we do have a concept of political culture, so how could a thing like that be done? An editor is recalled from his post without consulting the party organization at his newspaper, and without consulting the [Polish Journalists] Association, without giving him the right to defend himself. It seems to me that things like that should not be happening, because this concerns not just our profession alone; decisions of this kind entail particular consequences, as certain comrades seem not to be aware. We know that Comrade Wisniewski may have been recalled on grounds of professional performance, but the feeling throughout Mid-Pomerania is that Comrade Wisniewski was recalled because he had dared to criticize Minister Urban.

"Besides, we are interested in knowing what will happen to that weekly. I'm familiar with the proposed successor to the post of its editor-in-chief and I'll not comment on him; this is not my affair. But let me say one thing: unfortunately, that best weekly will probably not long hence become the worst. Was that the issue? If we are at present to discuss the party program, let's ponder matters which conflict with the resolutions of the Ninth Congress, the more so considering that these issues concern our own profession, that they concern those who are to bring up the society."

9th Congress Resolution Not Upheld

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 86 pp 14-15

["Unauthorized editorial abridgment" of speech by Jozef Kielb under the rubric "Discussion at Administrative Plenum (of 20 Feb 86) of the Polish Journalists Association"]

[Text] "Esteemed colleagues! Much has been said here about criticism. There is nothing surprising in this, at least to me as an attentive observer of social and political life as well as of the conditions under which the press, radio and television operate. I find it surprising, on the other hand, and rather perplexing at the moment, that we have not here been devoting at least as much attention to the journalist's duty to wage polemics in the mass media. This precisely is the duty, '...without regard to the position held by individuals who are the object of criticism or controversy,' mentioned in the document I have in hand. This document is the program resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Polish United Worker Party. I'm rather puzzled, as well, as to why have we mentioned so little another crucial duty of journalism and the press, namely, the need to mirror public opinion. Let me quote again, 'One of the most important ways of averting another crisis of confidence is to restore the proper importance and role of public opinion.' And let me add, without quoting, that the loss of credibility, the loss of public confidence in the press, radio, and television and in Polish journalism, has been a vital factor in the political crisis of our country.

"I believe that unless we point out what the society is thinking and saying, including even the jokes -- because in my judgment jokes are as good a source of knowledge about the public mood as the Colonel Kwiatkowski's [Public Opinion Survey] center -- we shall soon forfeit our credibility.

"And lastly I wish to comment marginally on the observations made by Editor Jastrzebski, although the issue he had raised is hardly marginal. Allow me to quote a passage from Point 7 on page 118 of the aforementioned resolution: 'There is a need for measures by the government to halt the process, caused by the economic crisis, of the degradation of the material base for press publishing and radio and TV operation. The government's measures should include adapting to these needs the domestic output of the newsprint and printing industries, means of communications, means of transportation, and supplies of other indispensable items. Not later than by 1982 the negative trends in this field should be halted.' I believe that the delegates to the 10th Congress will, of a certainty, try to establish the reasons why this part of the resolutions of the Ninth Congress will have to be entirely rewritten in the resolutions of the 10th Congress.

"I want to recommend ardently precisely this brochure to all journalists, and not just to party members, who are and will be participants in and organizers of pre-Congress discussion. I want to recommend that it be reread, along with all the other documents of the Ninth Congress. For we need to know the extent to which the tasks formulated in this document could be implemented, what perils are to be avoided, and against what should Poland be preserved. We need to have this knowledge. We need to know what could not be accomplished, completed, or avoided, and that is why the society should be asked why. I think that, if we ask questions, we shall answer this question more precisely than if we had ourselves tried to explore it. Lastly, we need to know which of the old customs and erroneous practices are again imperiling us, including those to which, last but not least, we journalists ourselves are again becoming susceptible through spoken and written word, in this very auditorium as well."

Concluding, Editor Jozef Kielb provided an additional explanation of the matter of Wieslaw Wisniewski, editor-in-chief of the Slupsk ZBLIZENIE, raised by Editor Poprawski. The speaker declared, "As a member of the Presidium of the Administrative Board of the Polish Journalists Association, I took part in the session of the board of the Koszalin branch at which the case of Editor Wisniewski was discussed. After many people interceded, including an intercession from the Propaganda Department of the PZPR Central Committee, the propaganda secretary of the Slupsk Province PZPR Committee attended the session. It was then that I had raised the question of why the Polish Journalists Association, which, in view of what was said by Editor Poprawski, designated Editor Wieslaw Wisniewski to membership in the Press Council, had not been informed of the decision of the executive board of the province party committee to withdraw the party recommendation for Editor Wisniewski. I did so, because I considered this matter as a great blow aimed at the authority of our organization, which had been formed under known circumstances and political conditions and for known purposes. I added that the Presidium of the Administrative Board of the Polish Journalists Association is not, following telephone conversations, withdrawing its recommendation of Editor Wieslaw Wisniewski, a member of the Press Council, because for the time being there is neither a foundation nor a valid argument justifying a change in our opinion concerning that journalist.

"Now that it has withdrawn its party recommendation of Wieslaw Wisniewski for the post he exercises, the executive board of the province party committee must, pursuant to the directives of the Central Committee secretariat, submit its decision for confirmation to a plenary session of the province committee, because only the province committee has the power to recall Editor Wisniewski from the post of editor-in-chief. As for himself, he has not submitted his resignation, nor does he intend to submit it. He will cease to guide the periodical only after he is officially recalled by a plenary session of the province party committee."

P.S. The plenum placed the Main Intervention Commission under the obligation of immediately elucidating the case of Editor Wieslaw Wisniewski.

Resolution on Professional Ethics

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 86 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Resolution of the 11th Plenum of the Administrative Board of the Polish Journalists Association and the NSD Concerning the Professional Ethics of Journalists, Adopted at the 12th Plenum of the Association's Main Board on 20 February 1986"]

[Text] Journalistic ethics is inseparably linked to principles of coexistence and the law. Its application determines to a large degree the social prestige and social credibility of the journalistic profession, which is of special significance in the socialist society.

The joint plenary session of the Polish Journalists Association and the NSD reviewed and evaluated the situation with regard to respect for ethics and law in the daily professional activities of journalists. A majority of journalists

adhere to the provisions of law, including those of the press law, and adhere to the principles of professional ethics. But the situation cannot be considered satisfactory. This is due to both a number of violations of law and the journalistic code of conduct by certain journalists and the critical view of journalists held by a segment of the society. Even if this critical view is largely based on superficial observations and unfamiliarity with the realities of the reportorial profession, it cannot be disregarded by the Polish Journalists Association as a professional-creative organization of journalists which is obligated to promote journalistic conduct that is consonant with ethics and the law and, at the same time, to promote the prestige and authority of the journalistic profession among the public.

The plenum analyzed causes of the conduct of certain journalists at variance with professional ethics, as well as of the unfavorable image of journalism in certain constituencies. These causes are complex: in some cases of journalistic conduct at variance with professional ethics it is impossible to preclude arrogance and illwill that often are due to careless actions, inadequate professional efficiency and insufficient training in ethics and the law. What also cannot be overlooked, especially as regards other constituencies, is lack of understanding of different conditions of journalistic work, for example, the need for the availability of the mass media in the service of the society, particularly as regards publishers of the ministerial press or the publications of social organizations, as well as haste and the need to be prompt, which sometimes result in shallowness of publications and radio and TV programs. Much also remains to be desired as regards the level and culture of press polemics. Unfortunately, it also happens sometimes that a reporter's I.D. card is exploited to gain material advantages; this includes, e.g., combining work in the mass media with professional work in economic organizations or in the administration, which imperils objectivity, or utilizing the reporter's I.D. card to obtain scarce consumer goods more easily. Attempts are sometimes made to justify this category of violations of ethical principles, as well as occurrences of crypto-advertising, by pointing to the growing pauperization of journalism. This wreaks evident harm on the prestige of the profession.

In connection with the need to improve journalistic ethics, the plenum considers it indispensable to undertake the following tasks in particular:

1. 1. Incorporation of instruction in journalistic ethics in basic regular or specialized journalistic study subjects, as well as in correspondence studies, as soon as in the next academic year (without curtailing the scope of the courses in press law).
2. Quantitative expansion of instruction in ethics and press law as part of practical problems included in regular and advanced journalist training courses; and active interest in the related topics to be shown by organs of the Polish Journalists Association, creative clubs, and PRASA POLSKA.
3. Rapid preparation, by the Polish Journalists Association, with the aid of interested scientific institutes and publishers, of the necessary training materials on journalistic ethics and law, and dissemination of such materials to all editorial boards; encouragement by the Polish Journalists Association

of the publication of scientific and popular-scientific works on journalistic ethics.

II. The editorial board is the basic element that can effectively shape the attitudes of journalists in their daily work. Reaction to violations of the principles of professional ethics and inculcation of positive habits should be the joint task of heads of editorial boards as well as of party organizations (and allied parties) and Polish Journalists Association groups and circles.

The Presidium of the Administrative Board as well as branch boards of the Polish Journalists Association are under the obligation of making sure that the topics discussed at the plenum of the Main Board and NSD of the Polish Journalists Association be discussed by every editorial team, including the teams at small newspapers. All specific critical comments and suggestions offered at meetings or in connection with meetings will be analyzed by regional collegia of spokesmen. The Main Collegium of Spokesmen will submit the entire collected material together with suggestions to the Presidium of the Administrative Board and the Presidium of the NSD.

III. It is necessary to react promptly to any violation of professional ethics. This is a task for journalistic spokesmen who are bound ex officio to enforce that ethics.

IV. The prestige of awards granted by the Polish Journalists Association should be enhanced, and a situation should be created in which journalism contests organized outside the Association can be announced only following approval by the chief officers of the Association.

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POLAND

COMMENTARY ASSESSES GOVERNMENT-UNION DISPUTES

AU110511 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Apr 86 p 3

[Commentary by Daniela Sielska: "What Is This Disagreement About?"]

[Text] Material on the differing viewpoint of trade unions on certain socio-economic problems is rather meagre. This is a pity because it concerns problems of key importance such as the wages and prices policy, working hours, and collective agreements, to name but a few. One should not, therefore, shroud what are frequently lively discussions in a veil of silence, even when such discussions arouse the irritation of trade unionists or make the state administration grow impatient. In these cases one can talk about disagreement but not about conflict, as both partners are essentially striving to attain the same goals: the strengthening of economic stabilization, an improvement in the standard of living of working people, and the realization of all the tasks contained in economic plans. What is different is the way in which the realization of these tasks is perceived. There are also differences in what we can call the setting of priorities. Trade unionists are primarily concerned about maintaining the standard of living and the present rage of social benefits and representatives of the administration want to increase production as quickly as possible.

The possible extension of working hours in factories of particular importance for the national economy can serve as an example. While not rejecting the need for this, trade unionists believe that they have to be cautious, as the economic administration willingly opts for greater effort on the part of people but is not so keen to resort other factors which improve production. In the view of trade unionists, conditions for longer working hours do not exist in many factories and sectors of the economy for technical or supply reasons. Higher pay for additional working hours causes money to flow into the market without there being a corresponding increase in production. One must also take into account the possible detrimental effect on the health of employees. Extended working hours should, therefore, be introduced in exceptional cases and in agreement with trade unions, say trade union movement activists.

The movement also declares that it is an advocate of an active prices policy but it questions the concept of making prices reflect costs and draws attention to price-wage ratios. Trade unionists are concerned about the effect of wages and prices policy on the standard of living, about preventing a decline in the standard of living, and at time about simply stopping the number of goods in short supply from growing.

However, the negotiations on the draft bill concerning collective work agreements have been the most controversial subject under discussion. Let us be frank about this: The talks have entered a phase of collective disagreement. This disagreement, which on the surface appears to focus on the phrasing of particular paragraphs, essentially concerns key problems. Let us mention just a few of the issues under discussion: A representative question is whether the agreements should be binding and whether they should regulate wages in factories which are encompassed by the principles of the economic reform. Trade unionists reject the charge that such agreements are incompatible with the reform, taking into account the 3-stage nature of the whole operation: a law regulating general principles, branch agreements defining minimum requirements vis-a-vis the employer, and plant agreements which will encompass everything that the factory can afford. And what--ask the partners--will happen if an enterprise finds itself unable to satisfy these minimum requirements? Who will provide subsidies? And what is on top of minimum wage rates one adds other benefits? All this amounts to a considerable sum. Then, say trade unionists, one should consider whether the enterprise is in any position at all to continue operating if it is unable to provide the workforce with its basic benefits. And if branch demands are too inflated, then the employer is hardly likely to sign an agreement.

Positions on the issue of job benefits were similarly divergent. Trade unionists do not accept the view that such benefits act as a disincentive and are unrelated to results. They argue that such benefits encourage people to take up strenuous jobs. Yet one can consider whether all those who are present enjoy such benefits (4.5 million persons) must have them. However, the social climate at the present time would not permit benefits, which are frequently traditional, to be removed.

Factory retirement pension benefits are another controversial point. Trade unionists have not agreed to limits on these pensions, arguing that retired people constitute a social group that requires particular care. This was taken into account when the final draft was drawn up. It retains branch and retirement pensions and aims only to prevent their growth.

The question of who, and in what capacity, would check that agreements are compatible with state economic policy and national socioeconomic plan and central annual plan tasks generated a great deal of discussion, as did the question of the role that the trade unions and the state administration would have in this process. One must add that the two sides interpret the regulations contained in the law on trade unions in different ways. The Sejm, which will ultimately resolve this matter, will undoubtedly note this divergence in interpretations. Trade unionists are pressing for the draft bill to come before the Sejm as soon as possible, as further discussion on changes introduced by the state administration is in their opinion pointless. We have already had 2 years for social consultation--they say--and so it is difficult, as our partners want, to start from the beginning again.

Without launching into an assessment of positions and arguments, one must say that the matter of collective agreements sets a precedent. It constitutes a new element in our politics. As we have seen, the unions presented their different views on collective agreements and other issues. They have also demonstrated their ability to defend their standpoint, especially with regard to the bill on collective agreements. Thanks to this, discussion on the functioning of the reform and pay systems and on realizing the principles of partnership and democracy and the limits to their application in the economy has commenced once again. And thus, one should only hope that these stormy talks will lead to concrete conclusions and will serve to ensure that appropriate decisions are taken on these important matters concerning the world of work.

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POLAND

MINISTER DISCUSSES HEALTH CARE ISSUES IN INTERVIEW

PM200855 Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 29 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview with Miroslaw Cybulko, minister of health and social welfare, by Stanislaw Wojtasiak; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Cybulko] Many people have been voicing their anxiety about the population's state of health. If we are to talk about the state of health of the population, it depends on three factors. First, the population as a whole, as well as every individual citizen, must realize that it is responsible for its own health. Second, responsibility for the health of the population rests with all sectors—for example, agriculture, chemistry, construction, and so on. The third, and final, factor is the correct functioning of the health service. All these factors should be interconnected.

What are the actual facts?

Roughly 10 percent of the population accounts for ... 80 percent of the alcohol consumed. We are Europe's heaviest smokers and, which is worse, we smoke cigarettes with high tar and nicotine content. Drug addiction is a social problem. To date, some 7,000 drug addicts have registered with health care centers on a nationwide scale, but we estimate that up to 200,000 people are involved in the drugs scene. Why is it such an enormous problem? Because as a rule those young "poppy users" die before the age of 30 as a result of narcotic-induced degenerative changes in their organisms.

What are, statistically, the most frequent causes of death?

Diseases of the circulatory system account for 50 percent of deaths, and cancer for 18.4 percent. The third group comprises traumas, accidents, and poisonings, and accounts for 7.3 percent. Here there has been no increase, as the introduction of car seat belts has brought good results. The fourth place is taken by nonspecific diseases of the respiratory system. That is why our ministry has concentrated its attention and its operations on the following groups: circulatory system diseases, cancer, traumas, accidents, and poisonings. We are only reducing the consequences of the so-called civilization diseases. True improvement will be effected not through treatment but through prevention.

[Wojtasiak] Let us proceed to another issue on the health service agenda: the condition of health care facilities. There are many complaints here too....

[Cybulko] It is not a universally known fact that 50 percent of our hospital facilities were built since the end of the war. More than 120,000 beds. We now have 247,000 hospital beds in Poland, excluding those for newborn infants. In the last 5 years 25,000 beds were handed over, which was a tremendous leap forward. To give you an example, last year the health service facilities were given 5,300 new beds. During the 5 crisis years we opened, among other facilities, 311 new health centers. There are 41 hospitals currently under construction. This year we are starting work on four new investment projects. This is not as many as last year. We have established a principle according to which the construction of one large project in any given voivodship must be completed before another can be started. Under the conditions prevailing in our country it often takes 10 to 12 years to build a hospital. This is very long, although there have been examples of better performance. Consequently, we would like to liaise with the construction industry in working out a strategy for quicker completion of health service investment projects, so that it should not take longer than 100 months, that is, about 8 years, to build a hospital.

[Wojtasiak] Another difficult question is that of medicines.

[Cybulko] There are two sources of supply of medicinal drugs: our own, domestic industry and imports from either the first or second payments area. We do not manufacture all the drugs ourselves. That would, in any case, be impossible. Both our health service and the patients are suffering as a consequence of inadequate supply of medicines. As regards domestic drug manufacture, we have recently commissioned the Tarchomin II pharmaceutical plant, where a substantial range of new antibiotic drugs is made, including cephalosporins. The new cardiological drug Cordafen is also claimed to produce good results.

We import some of the drugs we need from Hungary, the GDR, and Yugoslavia, and some from the capitalist countries. We try to make some new pharmaceuticals on foreign license. We allocate hard currency for that purpose. This year we will manufacture some four or five new drugs on a foreign license basis. We also intend to improve the situation with disposable needles for hypodermic syringes by ensuring that this year's demand for them is 70 percent satisfied. We also want to increase the supply of infusion fluids....

Now for some more costly projects for the current year. We plan to purchase two computer tomographs, for Lublin and Bialystok, to complete the national network, and two modern diagnostic units, based on the principle of nuclear magnetic resonance, for Warsaw and Poznan. There are tremendous advancements taking place in modern medicine....

[Wojtasiak] These matters are doubtless a source of interest to specialists. But the health service extends beyond sophisticated modern equipment. It also includes social welfare workers, doctors, orderlies—and they all complain of low pay....

[Cybulko] In my opinion our model of the health service is good. It just needs improving. Experience teaches us that every radical change in a given system results in its falling behind by about 2 or 3 years. The introduction of a free choice of doctor is an example of how things can be improved. The system, which has so far been introduced experimentally in our country, has passed the test. In a sense, it followed from a resolution to meet the existing social demands, and at the same time it allowed for offering additional pay to doctors.

I also believe that our health service practitioners should be relieved of certain duties that have been imposed on them, such as issuing various notes and certificates. A doctor should first and foremost concern himself with his patients and make better use of his working hours.

Finally, the question of the social welfare service. Here the problem lies not so much in the funds available as in the difficulty of extending assistance to people in their own homes and in the shortage of places in residential homes for social welfare recipients. We estimate that between 15 and 20 percent of patients occupy hospital beds only because there are no places available in welfare homes or hospitals for the chronically ill. The point is that the cost of a hospital place is half as high again as that of a place in a welfare home.

Now for medical education. Two years ago we opened a medical academy in Bydgoszcz. The authorities in Kielce are negotiating for a medical school of their own, but that will take some time, as they are still in the process of preparing the necessary premises and building up their academic potential. We have increased medical academies' undergraduate intake by 30 percent, but we cannot increase it any more than that, as the teaching standards would then decline. And one other thing: Last year we reopened the faculty of sanitary science and hygiene in Lodz. We have been short of specialists in these fields for years.

About money. The government decided to introduce a new, better pay system for health service personnel this year. It includes also trainee personnel, who are at present paid as little as 28,200 [per month]. The increment will average 22,400 for full-time staff. It will not be the same for everyone. We want to pay more to those who work harder and who work better. That is the limit of what we can afford. One of the reasons for the shortage of personnel, which occurs also among our dental staff, is that many of them took advantage of the offer of early retirement. The higher enrollment figures which I mentioned while talking about our medical schools will enable us to fill in the gaps in 2 or 3 years' time.

We also need more orderlies, more electricians, more plumbers.... They only need to transfer to a factory, or a cooperative enterprise, and they get

several thousand zlotys more. The new pay scheme proposals suggest, among other things, that the best among them be paid a 100-percent bonus. After all, electricity and water are essential lifelines for any hospital....

And, generally speaking, I am in favor of making the most rational use of our medical personnel, our specialists, and our equipment, so that we can raise the standards of patient care. It is still the role of the health service to serve society. No one has absolved us from it....

[Wojtasiak] Thank you for talking to me.

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POLAND

CC CULTURE COMMISSION VIEWS CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

AU11102> Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Apr 86 p 2

[Jerry Kwiatek report: "The PZPR Central Committee Culture Commission in Session"]

[Text] The 28 April session of the Central Committee Culture Commission was devoted to the development of Polish culture in the next 15 years. The session, which was chaired by Politburo member Hieronim Kubiak, was attended by representatives of the ZSL, the SD, and the PRON.

The implementation of the ninth congress resolution and of the legislation on culture, the Cultural Development Fund, and the progressive normalization in the creative communities continue to bear witness to the fact that the old difficulties and shortcomings in the area of culture continue to be consistently eliminated. However, as the discussion at the session proved, there are still many shortcomings relating to the base, material resources, and cadres.

The session critically evaluated the propagation of culture in the rural areas, especially the fact that the role once played by teachers continues to diminish. The same criticism was leveled at the state of culture in small townships, which should play the role of regional cultural centers. The session noted that it is most important to build infrastructure in new housing settlements and that the list of various shortcomings is considerable.

However, the weight of the current difficulties and needs must not prevent us from devising cultural development programs because it is impossible to ignore the challenges of the future. The stormy changes in mass communication are so obvious that the people take the greatest interest in them. Video equipment, satellite television, computer techniques used for artistic purposes, and other novel technologies will make a crucial impact on culture within the next few years.

Apart from new technologies, our future will also depend on our ability to develop a comprehensive program for cultural education, to make culture accessible to all communities, to boost the emancipation of the working classes in cultural and artistic life, and to ensure the maintenance and propagation of our cultural traditions and those of their elements that are close to modern patriotism and internationalism and that help foster one's responsibility for the people and the state.

After the program for cultural development has been approved by the next session of the commission, it will be submitted to the delegates to the 10th party congress.

The participants in the discussion included Jerzy Kossak, Jerzy Ozdowski, Antoni Filon, Zygmunt Wojdan, Bronislaw Golebiowski, Anna Dybkowska, Wojciech Siemion, Albert Kosowski, Stefan Szlachtycz, Wojciech Czapski, Zofia Rogowska, and Stanislaw Stefanczyk.

Wladyslaw Loranc and Witold Nawrocki, heads of Central Committee Departments, attended the session.

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POLAND

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES GRUNWALD INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

AU131333 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Maria Olszewska report: "A Lively Idea in the Mind of the Nation"]

[Excerpts] The All-Polish Grunwald Committee inaugurated its activity by means of a ceremonious session on the 41st anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism [9 May]. The PRON National Council had replied to social expectations and created this committee in January 1986, and appointed as its chairman Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski.

Welcoming the persons attending, K. Barcikowski thanked the committee's members for accepting the invitation to join, and expressed the conviction that it will make its own personalized contribution toward perpetuating the national ideals connected with the Battle of Grunwald [in 1410, when a combined Polish and Lithuanian army broke the power of the Teutonic order]. Speaking about the social initiatives that led to the foundation of the committee, K. Barcikowski praised the services of Olsztyn activists who even in such stormy years as the beginning of the eighties did not neglect their care for the site of the battle and the cultivation of the traditions connected with it.

Bearing in mind the great ideological and social value of the Grunwald victory, our committee should set itself the task of inspiring and supporting comprehensive research work designed to enrich and publicize in people's minds what may be described as the Grunwald idea, K. Barcikowski continued. In our work we should remember current education needs and reckon with the fact that the year 2010 will be the battle's 600th anniversary, and by then we should have carried out all of our sensibly premeditated undertakings.

Next, K. Barcikowski discussed some of the problems which, in his opinion, ought to be contained in the committee's program. He pointed out the need to animate research work and the seeking of new ways to popularize history and arouse people's interest in this period of history, the need to inspire cultural milieus to produce material relating to this battle, didactic activity designed to cultivate interests and attitudes concerning this era, and proper care for the site of the battle and battlefield trails, not only so that the site of these historic events may be properly preserved, but also so that visitors may gain knowledge of the battle. K. Barcikowski also pointed out the need to preserve and increase the Grunwald Fund, which should enable everyone to participate in the above undertakings.

Finally, K. Barcikowski said: The guiding thought in the performance of our tasks must be constant and real contact with society. After all, the Grunwald tradition is a national value. What we have to achieve in the material sphere could also be achieved by administrative means--the erection of buildings, publication of books, and so on. But social activity is special because it involves human feelings and experiences.

Let us try to give the broadest possible sections of society the possibility of personal participation in cultivating the Grunwald ideal.

Art may be helpful here, so let us seek ways in which it may help. Science may be helpful, so let us avail ourselves of its possibilities and publicize its achievements. The Grunwald Battlefield should attract young people, so let us encourage young people to be interested. There are many cities and places in Poland that have been awarded the Grunwald Cross. It seems expedient that these places should appoint associations and care for their ties with the Grunwald tradition. There are also bound to be other ways of mobilizing people of good will.

I think it would be proper for the Grunwald anniversary to be marked already this year by the activity of the scout movement. I know that our military colleagues are considering the administration of military oaths on the battlefield itself. Let us consider this.

I move that the All-Polish Grunwald Committee commence its activity on 9 May 1986, victory day.

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POLAND

LEADERSHIP APPEARANCES 10-18 MAY REPORTED

LD180117 [Editorial Report] Polish media monitored at London Bureau have reported the following leadership appearances 10-18 May:

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 12 May reports that "in the continuing pre-Congress debate, Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today met with Lodz delegates to the voivodship pre-Congress conference. The discussion related mainly to economic problems, so strongly stressed in both the party program and the Congress theses."

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 13 May reports that "The party conference of the Silesian Military District today summed up the 2-month period of discussion on the party draft program and the theses of the Central Committee for the 10th PZPR Congress. Among those taking part in the deliberations were member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Tadeusz Porebski; head of the Main Political Council of the Polish Army, Lieutenant General [general dywizji] Dr Tadeusz Szacilo; and first secretary of the Voivodship Party Committee in Wroclaw, Zdzislaw Balicki."

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1200 GMT on 14 May reports that "On the recommendations of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State has granted the title of ordinary professor [professor zwyczajny] to 26 academics and that of outstanding professor [profesor nadzwyczajny] to 34 others. Today, during a ceremonial meeting in the Belveder, the academics received their acts of appointment from Kazimierz Barcikowski," member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee.

Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish at 1505 GMT on 16 May reports that a voivodship pre-congress PZPR conference is in session in Zielona Gora "today" to adopt a stance on the party's draft program and theses and to elect 28 delegates who will attend the congress. The conference "was opened by Zbigniew Niminski, who greeted delegates and guests of the proceedings, including Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee."

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1200 GMT on 17 May reports that "together with 252 delegates, Marian Wozniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Zofia Grzyb, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, are taking part in the Przemysl pre-congress conference."

POLAND

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION—Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, received a delegation of the Argentinian parliament led by Carlos Pugliese, president of the Chamber of Deputies. The main directions of the development of relations between the two states were discussed and views were exchanged about certain international problems of particular interest to both countries. The chairman of the Council of State expressed the conviction that the visit by the Argentinian parliamentarians will aid the expansion and further favorable development of cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 May 86] /8309

CSO: 2600/443

SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

WOMEN'S ROLE IN STATE, INDUSTRY OUTLINED

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 41 No 4/5, Apr-May 86 (signed to press 18 Mar 86) pp 329-333

[Article by Inge Lange, SED CC Politburo candidate member: "Women--Actively Helping Shape the Socialist GDR"]

[Text] When meeting with statements concerning the role of women when it comes to active participation in shaping the socialist society, it is, after all, inconceivable that the significance of the Eighth SED Party Congress might not be emphasized adequately. Its resolutions concerning the structure of the developed socialist society in the GDR as well as the introduction of a course to be pursued to achieve the main task in the integration of economic and social policies were additional factors of long-term influence on the continuing social development of women and the unfolding of their abilities and talents. Convincing and unequivocal proof of success of the party program is the fact that big changes have taken place since then in the lives of women--in society, work and family--on the basis of the tasks established in the party program.

Of course, the social status of women had already been changed fundamentally as a result of the establishment of socialism in the GDR. It has been a long time since their lives were comparable to an existence marked by the exploitation and discrimination of the capitalist past. In our country as well as in others, reality is proof that socialism is the only way to continue the increase in the advancement of the creative forces of women--in their own interest as well as in the interest of progress. As a consequence, it is not surprising either that women, no matter where they are active, have a significant part in everything we accomplish.

Our party has always followed the teachings of Marx and Engels that were based on scientific evidence and dealing with the historic mission of the working class, the goal of which had already been formulated in the COMMUNIST MANIFESTO: the creation of a society, "where the free development of each individual is the condition for the free development of everybody." (Footnote 1) (Karl Marx/Friedrich Engels, "Manifesto of the Communist Party," WORKS, Vol 4, Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1959, p 482.)

Upon the liberation of the German people from Hitler's fascism, our party followed the great traditions of the revolutionary German labor movement and the experiences of the Soviet Union, and under the leadership of our party, the process began of realizing the equality of women. The accomplishments of the antifascist democratic transformation that had been achieved at the time when the GDR was established in 1949 were used as a suitable foundation. Basis rights, such as the right to work and education, equal wages for equal work, had already been more or less realized on a de facto basis. And as early as September 1950, while still a young republic, the People's Chamber passed a comprehensive law for the protection of mothers and children and for women's rights. In a way it formed the basis for a plan to reconcile constitutional law and social reality in accordance with our economic possibilities.

To realize this law which more or less contained all the essential tasks that had to be resolved in the interest of women during the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, one thing was of utmost importance, the fact that our party always considered the real equality of women a social task, a task which is combined with far-reaching political, economic, social and spiritual-cultural changes. It is not something that could be done simply by passing a one-time law or by appealing to the conscience. Rather, it was important to direct political activities in such a manner that all the social forces took an interest in the advancement of women, making sure that the realization of equality became a firm commitment on the part of the state and a definite component of economic planning.

Socialism opened up an entirely new world for women. They took advantage of a truly stormy development and took possession of their rights and of many different opportunities for their advancement. In the process, the viewpoint held by August Bebel and Clara Zetkin proved to be absolutely correct, according to which the most important foundation for the equality of women is employment and as a result of which women were able to gradually establish a secure base in all areas of social life and in all segments of the economy.

Millions of women joined the labor force as far back as the late 1960s. It was their own decision, and our party was able to evaluate the question of women and employment and settle the essential points.

The progress in general and vocational qualifications proceeded equally fast. Practically from the very beginning, the new democratic school prepared girls and boys equally well for life. Almost every female graduate had received general and vocational education, and a flexible system of specialized training and continuing education opportunities for women who were already in the labor force, led to the fact that the dismal conditions inherited from the capitalist past could be overcome within a relatively short time.

And, of course, in agreement with the nature of our socialist state, from the beginning of the establishment of the new order, everything was done to improve the working and living conditions of women. Gradually and systematically and because of the hard work on the part of our party, an entire network came into existence of social and service organizations, child-care centers and nursery

schools, laundries, plant and school kitchens. It brought much relief for women and made many things easier for them. As a result, they were better able to combine work with household duties.

Simultaneously our party also spent a lot of effort and attention on including women in the political life. It was not enough that they wanted peace and a secure future for their children. The goal was the active participation of women in the struggle by taking a firm political position. In the process it became apparent that the party leadership had a good understanding of the situation and was always able to combine the appropriate major political questions with everyday problems the best way possible. Consequently they were able to gain access to the hearts and minds of women, and as a result a large majority of women participated in the effort to realize the good policies of the party.

The results of the realization of the equality of women that had been achieved by the end of the 1960s and which have been outlined here in a few sentences also produced a few phenomena which could not be ignored by our party and which demanded special attention.

What was the situation? From a legal standpoint women were equal to men in every respect. Nothing was left of the unworthy heritage of capitalism and had to be removed. Approximately 80 percent of the women who were able to work took advantage of their right to work and they tried to apply the knowledge they had acquired with much diligence and patience, in part through adult education, to advance in their occupations and they made an effort to become more involved in social matters.

The rapid advancement of women in every area of social life, however, also revealed a certain contradiction which had become more and more apparent. Above all, it was a result of the completely new social status of women in socialism on one hand and her much more gradually changing role in the family on the other hand. It was a real developmental problem which had a number of consequences. One of the most disadvantageous factors was the influence on the social function of the woman as a mother. It resulted in a steady and substantial decline in the number of births beginning with the second half of the 1960s. It occurred in spite of the fact that at that time there was no law which gave women the right to decide themselves how many children they wanted and when. It is well-known that the People's Chamber did not pass an appropriate law until 1972. In addition it became apparent that more than one-third of all the working women solved the problem of combining work and family duties more satisfactorily by looking for part-time employment. Many well-educated young women, however, were not at all able to practice their professions for an extended period of time because there were not enough places available in child-care centers and nursery schools.

Additional problems arose from the fact that it was difficult to provide young couples with their own living quarters within a reasonable amount of time, which, in turn, had a negative effect on the number of marriages among other things.

In short: Although we had already accomplished a great deal and although the majority of women participated actively in the social development, everybody who was deeply involved in this problem realized that we had not yet reached our goal. A certain precariousness was evident when it came to evaluating the accomplishments. The main question was: Where do we go from here?

As far as the situation was concerned, the right word at the right time came during the Eighth SED Party Congress. Proceeding from the assumption that the equality of women is indeed one of the greatest accomplishments of socialism and that women, no matter where they are working, have contributed enormously to all successes, Erich Honecker made the following statement in his Central Committee report: "...we are certainly not wrong when we say that the women of our republic do not only expect an affirmation of their important role and support for their accomplishments in the life of our society. What matters is the step-by-step solution of those problems that affect a woman's ability to take full advantage of her equal rights." (Footnote 2) (Central Committee report to the Eighth SED Party Congress, reporter: Comrade Erich Honecker; Protocol of the negotiations of the Eighth SED Party Congress, Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1971, p 83.)

These tasks hit the nail on the head. As a matter of fact, there was no lack of women's rights, but what needed to be done was to perfect their working and living conditions in such a manner that women will be able to take advantage of them every day, without negative effects on their social function as mothers, without the problem of having to choose between a second or third child and the active continuation of their professional careers without short- or long-term interruptions.

Everybody knows that our party kept its word. Following the Eighth Party Congress, an enormous sociopolitical program was realized step by step, and there is nothing like it in history. The course of the main task, which combines economic and social policies, was especially beneficial to working women. As is well-known, it still applies today and will continue to do so in the future. Facts are proof that the results led to a fundamentally better combination of employment and motherhood as well as to a generally higher socioeconomic status for working women.

At the present time, approximately 4.9 million women are in the labor force, receiving training or studying. The employment level of women who are able to work has reached 91.3 percent. Also, in almost every district there are counties where the number has increased to 95 percent.

One deciding factor which has had a strong influence on the positive attitude among women with respect to their jobs is the high educational level. Every girl who does not continue her education at a specialized institution after completing her general education at a polytechnical high school is learning a trade, and it has been that way for several years. As a consequence, 81.5 percent of today's working women are graduates of some kind of a vocational program--48 percent of the skilled laborers, 12.4 percent of master craftsmen, 61.8 percent of trade and 38.2 percent of college cadres are women. Our

republic is in a leading position worldwide with respect to the level of vocational education among its workers--85 percent. Last but not least, it is in part a result of the large number of women who contributed substantially.

The good education, however, did not only foster a desire to join the labor force. It also brought about fundamental changes in the structure of the female work force. As a matter of principle, women can be found in almost every branch and segment of the economy. A few exceptions can be found in occupations where the physical requirements make these jobs unsuitable for women. In public education, health care, sales and services as well as cultural-social areas women constitute an absolute majority of the workers; included are intermediate and management positions. Even in industry the share of women has risen considerably. It is now 41.3 percent. In the socialist agriculture it is 40.6 percent. The share of women in intermediate and management positions in these two major segments of our economy is approximately 20 percent. In this connection it is quite remarkable that the number of female production workers in industry who completed vocational training programs has almost doubled since 1970. It is now 69.2 percent. In the socialist agriculture it is as high as 79 percent.

Equal educational opportunities and almost equal vocational training programs for men and women resulted in social and individual forces which demonstrate that many women are not only as capable as their male colleagues when it comes to meeting the high demands of science and technology, but they also choose these areas professionally. Consequently they can be found in large numbers in occupations such as microelectronics, modern computer technology, computer-aided design and production control. They constitute 35.6 percent of all the innovators. Thousands of them do not spare any effort to familiarize themselves with the demands of the latest leading technologies. For some time now, the number of female participants in appropriate continuing education programs has been approximately 40 percent.

During the past few years there has also been a decrease in educational losses. Many of the dropouts were women who for various family reasons were in no position to perform the work they were able to do, including responsible positions--a problem which a man does not have to face very often.

It is evident that the quantitative and qualitative changes in the role of women in the social production process--as outlined briefly above--could only take place as a result of comprehensive sociopolitical measures which have been in effect since the Eighth Party Congress and which provide material, temporal and financial relief especially for mothers and children but also for the family. In addition and in connection with our enormous residential building program, it has been possible now for approximately 5 years that every child, whose parents so desire, has been able to attend a nursery school where children are systematically prepared for entry into the elementary school system. The youngest children who are admitted to the child care center currently comprise 73 percent of their age group. Students who attend grades 1 to 4 can stay at the day care center at school, and 82.7 percent of all the schoolchildren get a warm meal at noon five days a week, prepared with their ages in mind.

In this connection it is significant that there are additional measures for families with several children, credit for young married couples and many other features.

One of the most visible effects of these social benefits of our socialist state has been the significant increase in the number of births since 1976, especially second children and lately even third children. Although the number of births, which during the last 10 years came to approximately 230,000 children annually, is not adequate for the full reproduction of the resident population of the GDR, it represents an increase of almost 30 percent when compared to the early 1970s, and it happened in spite of an increase in employment.

While our party is continuing its systematic plan to fulfill the conditions necessary for the unfolding of women's abilities and talents--in accordance with our ideology and in realization of their important function as direct reproducers of life--it is also continuing its efforts to encourage women to participate in the political life. The times are long gone when women relied more or less on their feelings when judging political events. Instead, the majority of them are now participating as actively as men do when it comes to supporting socialism, the quest for peace and anti-imperialist solidarity.

The profound confidence which women have in the policies of our party is evident in their extensive social involvement. The number of female comrades who can be found among the members and candidates of our party increased to 35.5 percent. The Free German Labor Movement Federation has 4.9 million female members, which amounts to 52.5 percent of the membership. The Democratic Women's League organized 1.5 million women, and female deputies in People's Representations average 38 percent.

All these fundamental changes, which took place in the course of a long process in the lives of women, resulted not only in the "dissolution of the old family system," something Karl Marx predicted in his work *DAS KAPITAL*, but they were also responsible for the creation of "the new economic foundation for a higher form of the family and the relationship between the two sexes. (Footnote 3) (Karl Marx, *DAS KAPITAL*, Vol 1, WORKS, Vol 23, Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1962, p 514.) It is a matter for men and women to realize this higher form of the family and the relationship between the two sexes. Of course, it is natural that especially working women are interested in this higher form of the family and the new relationship between the two sexes, and they are increasing their pressure to bring it about. And this process is becoming more pronounced, because a woman who wants to advance socially and professionally needs at least an appropriate understanding, but it would be even better if she could have the active support of her family, particularly her husband. It is evident that the sociopolitical measures which benefit working mothers did not have any detrimental or disadvantageous effect on this process, which is necessary for shaping a new way of life within the family. The opposite is the case. First, they serve the entire family, and second, even the man who is intent on comfort or, to put it differently, who enjoys the "handed-down privileges" cannot continue to look the other way without drawing any personal conclusions when our socialist society is concerned with the improvement of the working and living

conditions of women. Consciously or unconsciously he knows that he cannot circumvent a change in his attitude concerning practical questions of family life, the education of children etc., especially when the social public and his work collective have an active influence on this objectively necessary transformation process and, along with it, the shaping of new attitudes. In order to become more effective in this respect, to tear down still existing traditions, more attention will have to be paid to political-ideological work in order to promote the courage of women to approach new tasks. It is in agreement with the targets stated clearly in our party program; "The structure of the socialist way of life also defines the establishment of marriage and family relationships, which are based on love and mutual respect, understanding and mutual assistance on a day-by-day basis and the joint responsibility for the children." (Footnote 4) (Program of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1976, p 55.)

Consequently, the development of women into active participants in the shaping of the socialist GDR set in motion many things and it confirmed our party's view that the real equality of women must be considered one of the great social tasks, a process which is combined with far-reaching political, economic, social and spiritual-cultural changes and which contributes substantially to the wealth of our socialist society and to the happiness of its people.

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